NATIONAL GUARDIAN
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How many dozen Greeks did you murder today?

UNITED STATES taxpayers spend $1,000,000 a day on military and economic support to the Royalist government of Greece.

We have been spending at this rate since June, 1947—for a total of seven hundred million dollars.

Do you know what you are getting for your money?

On this very day many hundreds—perhaps thousands—of Greek men, women and children, many of whom have been in jail since 1945, are waiting to be led before firing squads in their homeland. They are patriots who fought the Nazis for possession of their country; they dared to fight on against British tanks and U. S.-trained Royalist terrorists, who imposed the present government on the people of Greece.

Last year 300 of their number were executed in May alone. In April and May of this year more than 200 were put to death. Over 2,000 have been executed since 1946.

The Athens government, maintained in power by the Truman Doctrine "to contain communism," has now announced its intention to shoot 700 more; other sources say more than 2,000 face execution now.

For this you are paying with dollars checked off your wages last week, this week, next week.

You are buying death for men, women and children whose crime was fighting for democratic independence in the land which gave our civilization the very word and concept of democracy.

Rags and rake-offs

The facts on Greece are scarcely any longer in dispute. Here are some to think about, from an unpublished report handed last April to the Joint Congressional Committee on Foreign Economic Cooperation by Congress' own "Watchdog Committee on the Marshall Plan." The report was prepared by the committee's counsel, Louis E. Wyman, Navy veteran and New Hampshire Republican.

"Everywhere in the city [Athens] crowds milled around in rags and tatters. There is no such thing as a middle class in Greece. In this nation of 7,500,000 people, approximately 1,800 individuals have wealth. The remainder are very poor."

With government connivance there is fabulous profiteering on food.

Arbitrary military courts are "forcing the people to the left," but the Greek resistance movement is "not more than 15% Communist."

The Athens government is incompetent, reactionary and not representative of the people.

Doctrine-happy Yanks

"A substantial percentage of U. S. personnel [in Greece] is paid in excess of $10,000 a year with an additional $7,000 rental and food allowance." The Americans "move about well-fed, with good clothes and expensive cars, in a country where poverty and tragedy are on all sides."

The Wyman report is a much-tempered version of the situation which continues in Greece thanks to our tax dollars and our nation's military and economic intervention. Turn to page 7 and you will find out more about the poverty and bloodshed, the mockery of democracy your tax dollars are buying in Greece.

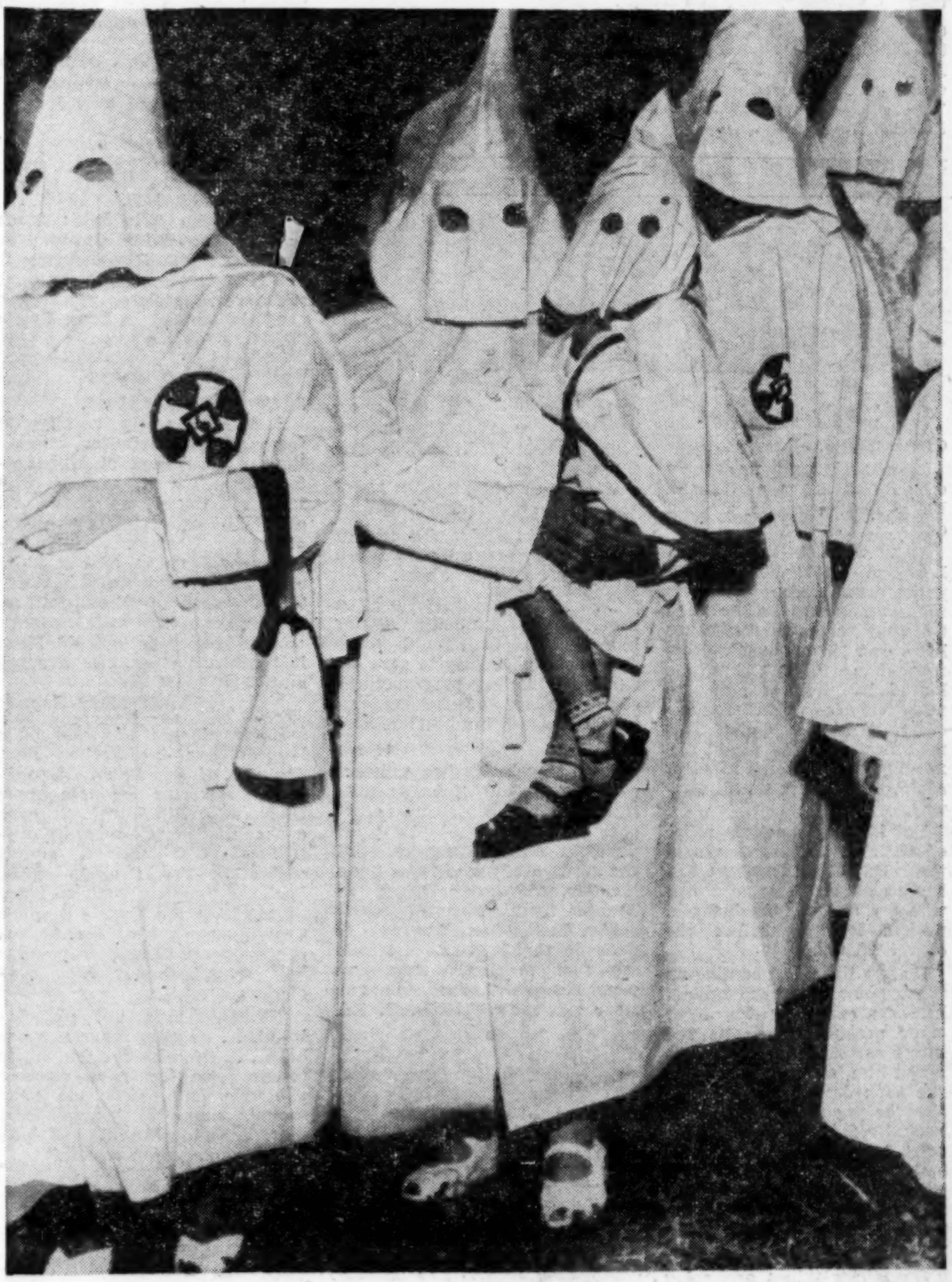
NATIONAL GUARDIAN has seldom urged its readers to individual protest action on any issue.

But we ask now whether you will not spent just one penny—today—to save the lives of hundreds of heroes who fought for us as well as for Greece—you who must now pay every week to keep them in jail and murder their comrades.

There is only one power on earth which can halt these executions. That power is the United States government, specifically the President of the United States, author of the Truman Doctrine.

We urge you to write to the President today—now—beseeching in the name of humanity that the executions be halted, and that the peace proposals for Greece which have been laid before the UN receive immediate consideration.

—THE EDITORS



For I the Lord thy God am a jealous God, visiting the iniquity of the fathers upon the children unto the third and fourth generation of them that hate me.
EXODUS 20:5.

(The Klan gathers for a mass initiation at Stone Mountain, near Atlanta, Ga.)

Progressive Party acts to block full depression

Page 5

Going, going, gone! Your take-home pay

Page 4

Nazi war criminals are running Germany

Page 3

IN THIS ISSUE

Page
Books 10
Calendar of events 10
Chicago dateline 11
Dollar stretcher 10
Economy—S. Margolius .. 4
France—Cedric Belfrage .. 3
Germany—Emil Carlebach 3
Labor—Painters revolt ... 4
Letters to the editor 2
New China in drawings . 12
Jennings Perry 2
Pots and pocketbooks 10
Progressive Party 5
Radio report 10
Report to readers 11
Roundup of week's news . 5-9
West Coast wire 11
Max Werner 7
Richard Yaffe 8

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Vol. I, No. 36 178 JUNE 20, 1949

THE MAILBAG

Not only Brooklyn

OMAHA, NEB.

I am enclosing a newspaper clipping from the Omaha **World Herald**, only paper in a city of almost 350,000.

It shows that it's not only Brooklyn that is troubled by police brutality. An eye witness told me this a.m. that he stood by (the policeman) with his hand over his gun butt waiting for a chance to use it if anyone looked like he was going to make trouble—which everyone carefully avoided doing. This man has stated he would like nothing better than to "shoot some of the black s.o.b's anyway."

Not long ago another police officer shot a young Negro in the back twice. This Negro had been drinking some and had waved a gun around, but had thrown it away before the officer arrived.

He saw the officer coming up the street and stepped around behind a car. When the officer came around the car he fled into a barroom. The officer followed him in. He then ran out the back door and the officer fired twice striking him in the back. He died in the alley soon after. The officer was cleared.

Harold Coder

•

Mother knows

BROOKLYN, N.Y.

Sometimes things are going on around you that you don't even know about. I've lived in Brooklyn for most of my 13 years and I feel particularly angry that the New York papers have not paid much attention to the happenings which you described in the June 6 issue ("Memorial Day Massacre.") My mother, a teacher, was recently transferred from a school in that section, and I know from her what horrible educational facilities they have. I wish papers would pay more attention to happenings like this than to attacking liberals whom they call communists!

J.W.

•

By grace of Trenton

STOCKTON, CALIF.

I think my letter to our local paper and reactions to it will interest you: From friends and acquaintances, approval and agreement. From an unknown man who claimed to be a neighbor—an insulting phone call: "You are a nigger-lover. We don't want nigger-lovers and communists in this neighborhood."

What year of "grace" is this?

Sybil Sticht

Mrs. Sticht enclosed a clip of her letter to the Stockton Record which said in part:

" . . . have wondered why a usually discriminating paper like the **Record** should have thought it necessary to give its readers a play-by-play account of the marriage of an American movie actress and a feudal prince.

"Even nearer at home, however, is a matter of far greater significance to which no reference has been made by your paper. I refer to the case of the six Negroes who have been held in the death house at Trenton for more than a year."

Mrs. Sticht then went on to describe the Trenton case and say that the only American paper in which she saw the story was the GUARDIAN. Ed.

•

RITA and ALY
Life is full of Epsom Downs

Matter of concern

GLIDE, OREGON

We thought you might be interested to read the following letter which we received in reply to our strong protest in behalf of "The Six." Since when is it subversive to be interested in common justice? And since when has a private citizen no right to make comments on a trial?

Ruey D. Hoag

Dear Sir:

It is a matter of concern to this State that so much false propaganda has been spread by subversive organizations concerning the conviction of the six negroes [the small "n" is Mr. Parsons'].

An open and public trial was held. The case is now on appeal before the New Jersey Supreme Court. Every true American knows that while the case is in court, no comment should be made about it. Until the Court has completed its consideration of the case, no official or private citizen has a right to make comments about it.

Very truly yours,
Theodore D. Parsons
Attorney General
State of New Jersey

•

Onion sniffer

BALTIMORE, MD.

Mr. Owen Whitfield: Your article about Eddie Cantor was great. I am still wondering if his tears were actor's tears. I am sure they were.

Lena Caplis

•

Two eyes

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

I am enclosing a clipping from the Catholic **Sunday Visitor**, published at Huntington, Ind. It will explain why Phil Murray is so concerned about the unfortunate shooting of Victor Reuther and so unconcerned about the equally unfortunate beating of Maurice Travis—both of whom lost an eye.

Your paper is grand! Keep it "low brow" so the average man can read it.

Mary Gaerity

Enclosed was the clip of a long article by Father Rice, director of the Labor-Management Institute of Duquesne University, Pittsburgh. It gave a checklist of "Communist controlled" CIO unions, among which was Travis' union—Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers. After saying that the "battle to clean Communists out of the American labor movement is perhaps half over," Father Rice concludes:

"The fight is not yet finished. . . . Philip Murray needs help . . . to finish the job. Write to me for information on how you can help. Give me your union's name and your local number and I will tell you where your union stands."

•

Don't veto Vito

BELL, CALIF.

In the Los Angeles **Daily News** recently I saw an item in regard to Franklin D. Roosevelt Jr., who was then in Paris. He said that Rep. Marcantonio had waged such a fight against him that when he (Vito) ran again he was going to make a heroic effort to defeat him.

I don't like that in young Roosevelt. Vito is one of the best friends the working people have in Congress. He must not be defeated. Instead of loafing in Paris, young Roosevelt should have been in Congress fighting for progressive legislation.

Minnie M. Armstrong

Red Harvard

From a letter to the editor of the Harvard Alumni Bulletin, *discussing an article on a pamphlet entitled "Reducators at Harvard."*

One is reminded of the famous occasion in 1920 when the sleuths of the Attorney General [A. Mitchell Palmer], hearing that a dangerous crew was parading the streets of Washington under a flaming red banner, set out in pursuit and found it was the Associated Harvard Clubs under the Harvard flag, led by F. D. Roosevelt, '04, Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Alexander Forbes, '04

•

$2 worth at once

SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

You are doing a grand job For example, it was worth a year's sub to learn in the GUARDIAN that although the British House of Commons ratified the Atlantic Pact 333 to 6, there were 301 members absent.

Rachel Fossett

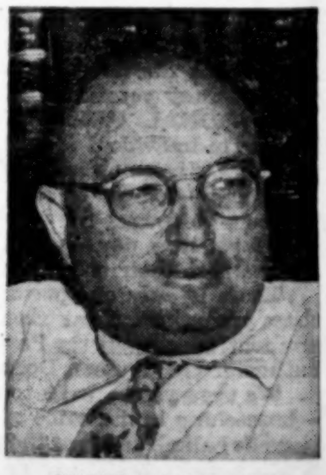
•

Today's thought

VICKSBURG, MISS.

A lot of people in Mississippi were shocked when they read about "their" Senator Eastland calling C. B. Baldwin a g.d.s.o.b. But it could be worse, you know. For instance, how would you like for Senator Eastland to call you "my dear friend?"

Harry Koger



SENATOR EASTLAND
A friend of yours?

Jennings Perry

Island in the sky

EVERY six months I stop by Lake Success to see what humanity is doing on the hopeful side. The place gives me a good feeling.

I like its patience. I know that what we are attempting here we have tried before, and that waves of doubt still wash around this new effort. I know that the accomplishments of the United Nations thus far have been less spectacular than the brash deeds of conventional governments, and that great governments have put in abeyance their undertakings in the UN compact.

For all that, the vitality residing at Lake Success is very real—is greater, indeed, than that manifested with more noise by the great national governments whose fist-shaking and name-calling so excite the American press. The governments rise and ride high and may fall. But the endeavor of the human race to collaborate, which we now call the United Nations, must endure as long as the better nature and the intelligence of man.

AT Lake Success you sense this fated continuity in the tempo of the work. It does not matter that catty little interchanges, reflecting the jealous pride of nations, intrude upon the plodding sessions of the Commission on Human Rights. The work of the Commission will be monumental when it shall have been forgotten whether, in 1949, Britain or Russia had granted greater equality for women.

It does not matter that in the Working Committee of the Atomic Energy Commission whole weeks are spent debating who said what last year. What counts is that men speaking for peoples do go on gnawing away at the problem of a great common danger projecting over the heads of all the generations to come, do go on groping for a complete and durable answer.

THIS is work geared to the long haul, not to the rivalries of the moment. It may seem to crawl, to limp; but there is about it nothing of that damp atmosphere of temporization, of futility that surrounds our more celebrated attempts —in the chancelleries and the legislative halls—to work out new balance-of-power pacts on old models taken from the Museum of Horrible Examples.

I would not like to live too close to Lake Success, for perspective is precious. But I find it good to go there now and again and see the flags of all the nations standing in a circle—where one day surely the one world flag of peace Tom Paine looked forward to will rise instead.

Good to see the Rotarians with their convention buttons thronging in to pay respect in all their languages at the existing temple to the universal good will they profess. And good to watch the busy-ness of the people of the Secretariat, uniquely released from the inward-looking demands of nationality to the service of their fellow-beings everywhere.

HERE is something a man of my generation can be romantic about with satisfaction—an island in the sky whose reality gains with every realization of the shortcomings of the alternatives.

We will putter around yet a while, to be sure, with the nursery devices with which we have sought purely national advantage—the armies, the navies and the pacts. But as reasoning creatures we will turn increasingly to this community workshop where alone mankind can join its hopes and labors for the peace that can never be won by wars.

Germany today

War criminals need no whitewash in U. S. Zone

By Emil Carlebach

FRANKFURT

OVER 55% of the people in the U. S. Zone of Germany now believe Nazism was "a good idea badly carried out," according to a U. S. Military Government poll. If the people are confused, it is not surprising in view of Western policies. Under the name of "denazification," re-nazification proceeds rapidly.

A typical case is Karl Lorberg, Hessian minister for agriculture and nutrition. A big landowner and old member of the reactionary Steel Helmets, Lorberg was cleared without trial by a denazification court. Hitherto undisclosed evidence in his file showed that he acted as his own Gestapo, violently and indiscriminately beating Polish slave laborers on his estate. Once he so mistreated a Polish woman that she threw herself out of a window in fear of further punishment.

The authorities, admitting Lorberg had beaten prisoners, said he was no Nazi and "recommended" to public prosecutor Hess that the case be dropped.

FOR A GOOD NAZI: Hess, who promptly dropped it, was himself "supreme war administration councillor" under the Nazis at 24,000 marks a year. He had found it advisable to seek refuge in the Western zone when the Red Army approached his home town. For his tactful handling of the Lorberg case he was rewarded with a post in the Hessian Interior Ministry, in the department dealing with restitution to the Nazis' racial, religious and political victims.

"... never forgotten"

"Never before in history has a nation waged so unforgivably pitiless and cowardly a war against civilians. . . . The mass slaughter of innocents—by electrocution. machine gun, gas chamber—inhuman torture of human beings, enforced slavery of men and women, compulsory prostitution of decent girls, starvation of entire provinces, these are crimes which can never be explained away. Lidice, and the many other cities desolated by the insane murder of every inhabitant, will never be forgotten."

War Dept. Pamphlet No. 19-2, U. S. Govt. Printing Office, Nov. 20, 1944.

To a recitation of these facts the Hessian Diet listened silently. Social Democrat Prime Minister Stock, when reproached for having in his administration a man guilty of crimes against humanity, remained silent. Only one Christian Democrat deputy, Stieler, defended his party comrade Lorberg. Stieler was publicly praised in German newspapers in 1933 for his success in betraying a resistance group to the Nazis.

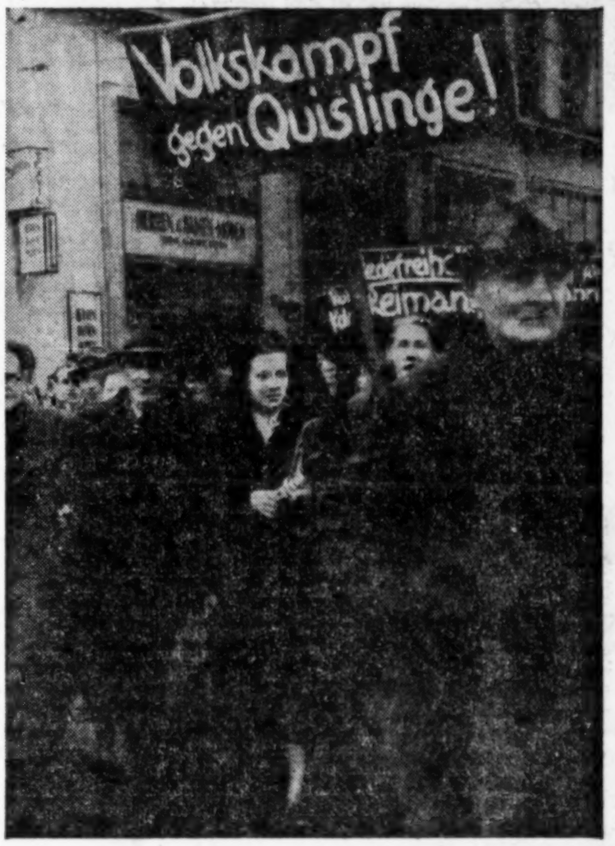
HAPPY HJALMAR: Maj. Gen. George P. Hays, U. S. Deputy Military Governor, announced last week there was no reason why Hitler's financial "wizard" Hjalmar Schacht should not now become an official in the West German government. Schacht, who is living happily in the British Zone, was finally "cleared" when a U. S Zone denazification court decided it had no jurisdiction. While the British had refused to turn over Schacht from their zone, the Americans were not reluctant to turn over to the British the Communist leader Max Reimann, who was sentenced to jail for "maligning" German politicians cooperating with the West.

MERRY MATHILDE: Mrs. Mathilde Ludendorff, widow of the World War I field marshal who co-founded the Nazi movement, has been allowed to hold unlicensed meetings all over the U. S. Zone of her Tannenberg Bund. U. S. authorities say the meetings are of a "purely religious nature": they are devoted to spreading German chauvinism and anti-Semitism. History professor Ulrich Noaek has been refused a license by the same government to hold a meeting to discuss peace.

Eight days after permitting the first military parade of the newly-created Defense Corps, British authorities broke up a legal and authorized meeting of east and west zone politicians discussing ways of overcoming zonal barriers.

WRONG SIDE WON: Among high Nazi officials released from internment are the Gauleiter of Hamburg, the last leader of the Hitler Youth, the chief of the Reich's labor service, and such SS and SA generals as Hauser, founder of the extermination squads; Keppler, chief of V-weapons; Hitler's, Goering's and Himmler's adjutants; and Reinecke, highest judge of the SS.

Col. Gen. Halder, Hitler's chief of staff, is writing books on tactics with approval of the U. S. authorities. His booklet, **Hitler as Military Commander,** constantly reproaches the Fuehrer for interfering with the General Staff; otherwise, it maintains, Germany would have won the war. The Munich publishing house which put out the book pointed out "emphatically" that it "did not appear without previous reference to the U. S. Military Government."



This is another kind of German: Supporters of Max Reimann, German Communist leader (shown with his wife, 2nd and 3rd from left), escort Reimann to the British Military Court in Duesseldorf where he was sentenced to three months. The first banner reads: "People's Fight Against the Quislings."

DANGER — RED! Corruption keeps pace with re-nazification. Fritz Dietz, president of the Hessian nutrition council, granted himself in 1945 as head of the import corporation IHG a monopoly on importation of foodstuffs from the U. S. German officials have answered all attacks on this arrangement by saying that the U. S. Military Government desired it.

The decartelization branch finally started an investigation at the end of 1948 while district Military Governor James R. Newman was in the U. S. The investigations ended by involving almost the whole government.

In May, 1949, Charles H. Collisson, who was handling the case for the decartelization branch, was relieved of his post "for reasons of economy," and the Hessian government fired the German officials who had appeared as witnesses against Dietz. The attorney for the cartel interests exposed decartelization as "a communist maneuver."

Oradour-sur-Glane—don't ever forget it

By Cedric Belfrage

FROM the city of Limoges in the Limousin foothillls of central France, an old-fashioned "tramway" like a little open-sided train runs to the village of Oradour-sur-Glane. It makes a great commotion and leaves the hedgerows white with dust behind it along the lanes.

On the evening of June 10, 1944, the tramway due at 7 p.m. was approaching Oradour. Suddenly it clattered to a halt. Nazi SS troops ordered everyone to get out. The tramway was sent back to Limoges; those of its passengers who lived in Oradour were taken to a German command post where, covered by machine guns, they watched a red glow in the sky as night fell.

The Germans were gay. They were drinking the last of the champagne they had taken at Francois Dupic's cafe in the village.

When someone asked what was happening in Oradour, the Germans said, "Kaput! Everyone kaput!", and made obscene jokes to the women.

Oradour had been put to the torch. Before setting the fires the SS men had driven all the men into barns and mowed them down with machine guns; the women and children had been marched into the church to be burned alive.

LAST June 10 a few peasant women dressed in black, with pale faces and horror dwelling in their eyes, boarded the tramway at various points along the line. They were going to a ceremony in Oradour's blackened ruins on the fifth anniversary of the crime. War Minister Paul Ramadier was to present to Oradour the Cross of the Legion of Honor.

The women were sisters, daughters, mothers and cousins of the 700 Oradourians whose charred remains they had helped to bury in a common grave in the village cemetery. A few were themselves part of the Oradour community until the village was blotted out: returning from Limoges on that Saturday evening in 1944, they had watched the sky-glow of the living cremation.

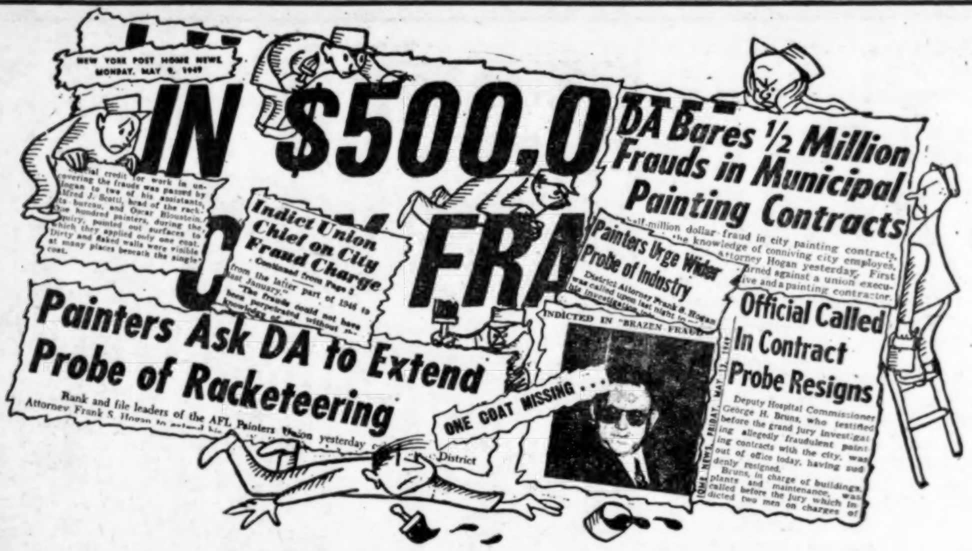
War Minister Ramadier made a speech, then pinned the cross on a cushion held by two orphan children. The weeping women stepped forward. The one at the front carried a piece of paper bearing the signatures of the others. She tried to give it to Ramadier. Gendarmes formed a line before the War Minister, pushed the women back. Ramadier got in a car with some other officials in top hats, waved and drove away.

The petition asked the French government to punish the Germans responsible for the crime. The women have been trying to get something done for five years. The government's answer is that the Nazis responsible have not been found.

Cedric Belfrage was the first non-Frenchman in Allied uniform to visit Oradour after the Germans were driven out. That was in August, 1944.

French Embassy Information Division photo

This was Oradour after the massacre. Charred bodies amid the incredible destruction are a monument to the bestiality of the Nazis


NEW YORK POST HOME NEWS MONDAY, MAY 9, 1949
IN $500,0
FRA
DA Bares ½ Million Frauds in Municipal Painting Contracts
Indict Union Chief on City Fraud Charge
Painters Urge Wider Probe of Industry
Painters Ask DA to Extend Probe of Racketeering
INDICTED IN "BRAZEN FRAUD"
ONE COAT MISSING . . .
Official Called In Contract Probe Resigns

Rank-and-file painters force showdown with easy-buck leaders

Special to the GUARDIAN

ALMOST every union hall in America is loud with cries of moral indignation by the leadership against left-wingers. The history of any of these unions over the past 20 years shows curious changes in the moral standards that cause outcries.

The election on Saturday, June 25, for the secretary-treasuryship of one of the country's oldest unions—the New York Painters (AFL) District Council 9—will indicate where the rank and file stand now in their judgment as between "left" and "right" morality.

In this union the issues are exceptionally sharply drawn. Candidates are Martin Rarback, incumbent, and Louis Weinstock, former secretary-treasurer, now spokesman for the union's Rank and File Clubs. Weinstock is a Communist, a former party functionary.

EASY BUCK DAYS: Some 20 years ago a painter named Charles Koenig, alias Charles Kaiser, boasted that he shook down employers and union members alike, that he raided and bankrupted the union treasury and got off scot free. He implicated the then secretary-treasurer, Philip Zausner.

That was in the high-wages era when easy buck racketeer morality, bred in speaks and on the beer trucks of prohibition days, had infected all phases of American life.

At the time District Council 9—respectable constituent body of an equally respectable charter-member international of the AFL—had a demoralized and disorganized membership of under 4,000. Working painters in Manhattan and the Bronx, where the Council had jurisdiction, numbered 35,000.

BETTER THAN BEER: The crash ushered out prohibition and prosperity. In '33 a working painter was lucky if he made $900 a year and got one day's work in ten—at $6 or $7, out of which he paid $2 back to the boss and possibly another dollar to his business agent for the privilege of working.

That was the well-known "kickback." With no more beer business, racketeers had found another way of making a living. Philip Zausner was still in the saddle. A member opening his mouth in the union was asking an office-holder to put his fist into it. Beatings and suspensions were frequent.

In '33 Louis Weinstock, a young mechanic already known in left labor circles, began to campaign against the kickback and for $9 a day, spreading of work and democratic rights within the union. Intimidation didn't work on Weinstock, so his local's charter was lifted. Weinstock and his supporters formed the nucleus of the Rank and File Clubs in the other ten locals.

THE GOOD TIME: Then came the Wagner Act. In '35 Weinstock ran against Zausner and was beaten. The Rank and File went to "racket-buster" Thomas E. Dewey with charges of ballot-box stuffing and muggings at the polls.

In the climate of that time such charges couldn't be shrugged off: in '36 FDR carried 46 states to a landslide victory for the New Deal; labor's nationwide drives brought AFL-CIO union membership from 4 to 10 millions. After an investigation of the painters' '35 election, Weinstock beat Zausner 5 to 1 in '36. Weinstock's organizing drives raised painters union membership from 4,000 to 10,000.

The struggle between forces inside the union went on. In 1938 Sam Gappel, Rank and File treasurer of Local 442, was shot in his doorway while carrying about $300 in dues. Simultaneously Sam Lemkin, now president of 442, became a figure in union politics.

But under predominantly Rank and File control during the next ten years, the union brought wages up to $15 a day and eliminated kickback. A $1,000,000 Painting Industry Insurance Fund was established. In that period the Rank and File lost two elections which they supervised; they were not accused of stuffing ballot boxes.

THE WHEEL TURNS: In '47 the morality began to change to complete the 20-year cycle. In Washington Taft-Hartley replaced the Wagner Act. Labor leaders joined outcries against union "Reds." Then Martin Rarback who supported Taft-Hartley defeated Weinstock.

Today, after 20 years' silence, Charles Koenig (Kaiser) speaks on the local floor in warm support of Rarback. Five Rank-and-Filers have been beaten and seven suspended (one suspension was reversed in the Council, one in the Supreme Court, others are still being fought). In a relatively prosperous year unemployment is at 60%. Shakedown of employers, of which the Rank and File have documentary evidence, is common. Instead of kickback, work is doled out in payment for machine loyalty.

With Insurance Fund money, an abandoned firehouse was bought for an estimated $35,000, supposedly as union headquarters. Rarback admitted on his local floor making $6,500 profit on the deal.

BACK OR FORWARD? Sam Lemkin, co-trustee of the Fund with Rarback, is out on $5,000 bail pending trial on $500,000 fraud and grand larceny charges. Again the Rank and File have gone to the D.A. rackets bureau to present evidence of graft. They demanded investigation of union books and protection against muggings at the polls June 25.

"We're back in '29," many painters say. Whether they get the investigation and protection is a question.

Another is whether the moral outcries against "Reds," or the plain history of their union, will count most in the decision painters must make between Rarback and Weinstock. When Local 442 threw out Lemkin's man in June 10 primaries, it seemed to start a good trend.

We DO vary our murders

Impression of the U.S. press carried away by R. H. S. Crossman, British Labor M.P. friendly to Washington foreign policy, as recorded in the London **New Statesman and Nation:**

"Moving from city to city, I was puzzled at first by the uniformity on all matters of a free press and a commercial and therefore 'free' radio system. In each city I found a different murder story on the front page . . . but the rest of the news was canned in the same factory. The three newspapers of Detroit, for instance, a city with 600,000 members of the United Automobile Workers, preach the same streamlined-reactionary gospel as the **Star** of **Kansas City** or the **Times-Picayune** of **New Orleans.**"

Don't look now, but—

Your take-home pay is evaporating fast

By Sidney Margolius

MEASURED by the 1939 dollar (the year when bread cost 8c, butter 31c a pound) your take-home pay envelope started shrinking in 1945. At the end of 1948 it rose a little from '47 as a result of union wage campaigns; since then it has shrunk back to less than it was in '42. What the average worker with three dependents now receives is 30 1939 dollars and 44 1939 cents.

The traditional pattern—wages lagging behind prices during an upturn, falling less rapidly in the downturn—isn't working. Industrial workers' wages dropped 4.3% (this is a rate of decline of 13% per year) between December and April—last month for which figures are available. Last fall's price drop was brief indeed; living costs have steadied and even risen again during the past two months.

FREEDOM'S GIFT: Inflationary price runups, disinflationary work cuts and soaring taxes combine to make the wage-earner's gain over pre-war a puny thing. He is getting the blunt end of the stick coming and going.

Over all, he has made some gain—possibly 10 to 15%—over a period when he was just emerging from a depression standard of living. The same Bureau of Labor Statistics whose figures show the erosion of his small war-time gains has just published, for overseas circulation, a pamphlet called **The Gift of Freedom.** It is intended to "inform the worker in foreign countries how his American counterpart lives," as shown by the U.S. workers' gains since the war.

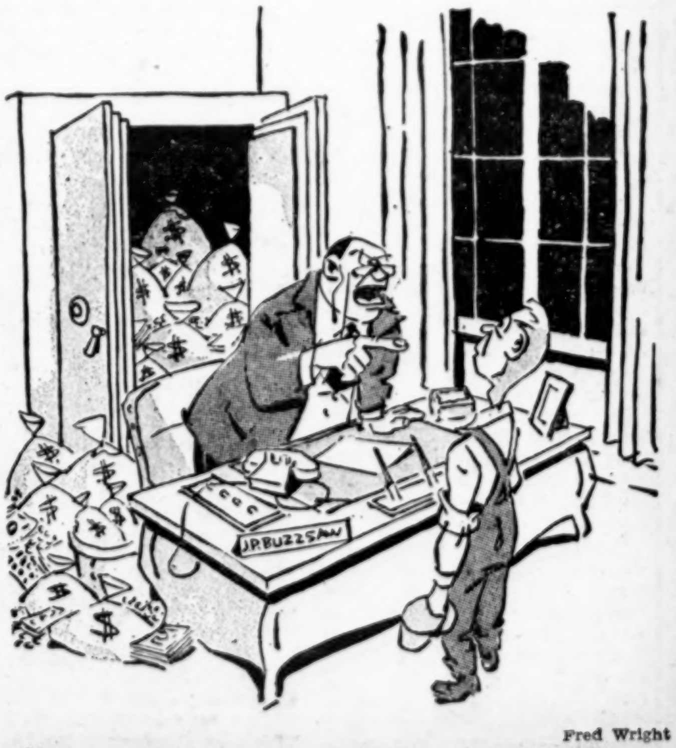
DAD IS FINE: In other quarters, not mentioned in the pamphlet, freedom's gift has been distinctly more lavish. Corporation profits increased from $5,000,000,000 ten years ago to $10,000,000,000 during the war; then to $21,000,000,000 last year. The freedom to boost prices sharply to create an inflation, and to cause a disinflation by curbing production, thus elevated profits 320%.

The trend is still with the corporation, against the wage-earner. The wage-earner, one financial authority calculates, has lost over 4% of his earnings so far this year while corporation profits are running 16% higher than last year.

Average weekly pay in 1939 dollars

(Bureau of Labor Statistics)

		Worker with No Dependents	Worker with 3 Dependents
Avg.	1941	$26.51	$27.67
Avg.	1942	27.11	30.96
Avg.	1944	30.32	34.89
Avg.	1945	28.61	33.08
Avg.	1947	26.33	29.75
June	1948	26.83	30.15
Dec.	1948	27.93	31.26
Jan.	1949	27.72	31.06
Feb.	1949	27.88	31.26
Mar.	1949	27.56	30.93
Apr.	1949	27.06	30.44



Fred Wright

"Are you a loyal American . . . or are you going to ask me for more pay?"

ROUNDUP OF THE WEEK'S NEWS

THE NATION

Call it a slump

THE stock market was at a new postwar low. Unemployment was officially numbered at close to 3,500,000. (United Electrical Workers estimate the true figure at 5,000,000).

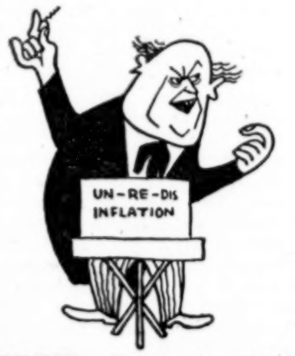
Sylvia Porter, writing in the **New York Post,** said: "We are now into our first business slump since 1938—in blunter words, into a fullfledged recession." Even blunt Miss Porter shunned the word: DEPRESSION.

She said it would be a "sharp, painful but bearable slump."

MILDER: U.S. News and World Report was facing up to it too. The magazine called a slump a slump, but said this time it would be "milder." Thirteen reasons were offered to show why things couldn't get as bad as 1929.

Business Week looked frantically for silver linings: "We're going to have unemployment of about 5,000,000 this summer. But don't let that frighten you too much. It isn't quite as bad as it sounds."

All over the nation businessmen were shouting to each other to be calm.



A GIMMICK: Democrat politicians thought they had a gimmick. It was the plan for farmers developed by Agriculture Secretary Charles Brannan.

Under present regulations farmers' prices are controlled by restricting production or by government buying. The program keeps prices high at the grocery store and offers the farmer only limited protection. Where grain cannot be stored it must be sold at lower prices.

The Plan

Brannan's scheme is to let prices for consumers fall as low as they can on the free market but bolster farm income by direct subsidy where needed. The controls in the plan offer some hope of preventing further depletion of our soil. (In the Panhandle of Texas a virus destroyed $50,000,000 worth of wheat this season. In the last 40 years 40% of the corn belt's soil fertility has been dissipated and the protein content of corn has dropped.)

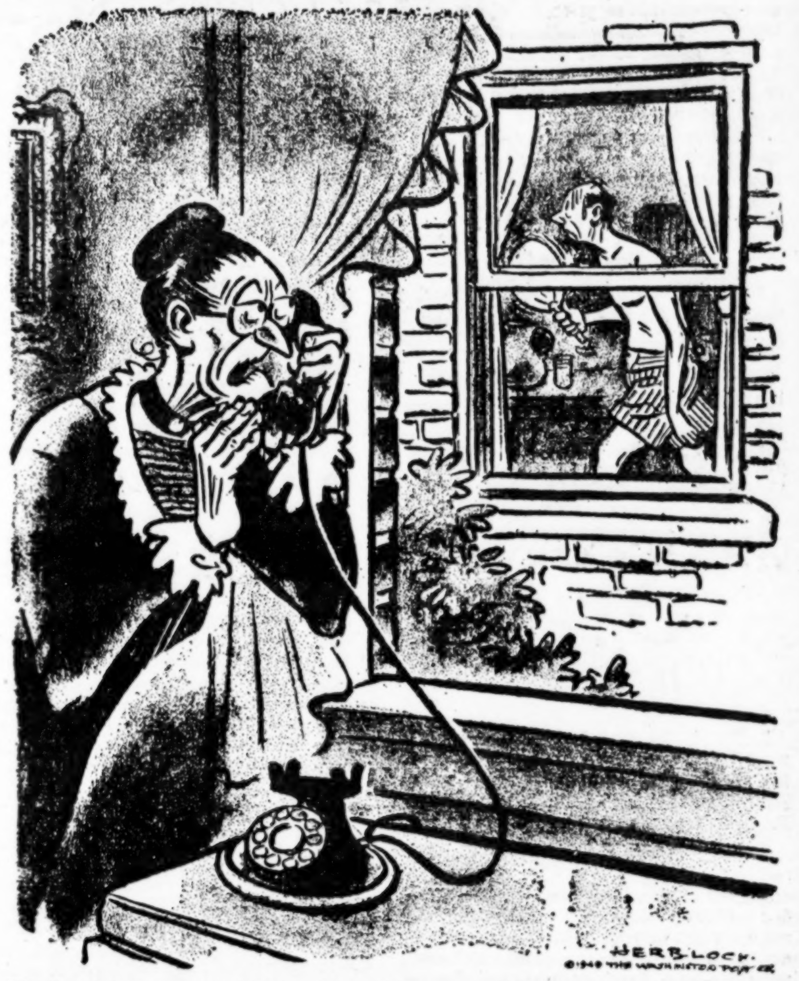
There are gaps in the program but progressives have rallied to it "as a start"; conservative large-scale farmers, who would get little benefit under it, have opposed it.

CAMPAIGN IS ON: Last week the Plan was trotted out not in Washington but in Des Moines, Iowa. Party leaders from 16 midwest farm states had gathered there to talk about the prospects for 1950.

The party sent its top bigwigs to dignify the occasion: Vice-President Alben Barkley, Secretary of Labor Maurice J. Tobin, Attorney General Tom C. Clark, and of course Secretary Brannan himself.

Brannan said the productive power of the nation "makes possible the biggest surpluses, the most colossal waste and the greatest economic crash the world has ever seen." The Plan was to prevent it. It was overwhelmingly supported by the state leaders. The 1950 campaign was on.

Meanwhile Party leaders privately admitted that the Plan would not be pushed at this session of Congress. It stood on the shelf, quietly gathering dust; only a practiced eye could have predicted that it would look so fine in a campaign.



"Hello, FBI? My neighbor is walking around in the Un-American!"

WASHINGTON WEEK

Taft: "Delighted"

FOR nine days Senators made long speeches about labor. Some of the oratory was so extended that Senator Robert Taft (R-Ohio) complained it sounded like a filibuster. By Wednesday the talk was done and the action began.

The voting promptly nullified the promises: three Taft-Hartley provisions were passed the first day without one dissenting Democratic vote. On the second day the fourth was adopted, requiring non-communist and non-fascist oaths from labor leaders and employers. (There is no party calling itself fascist, no legal definition of the word). Next would come the issue of injunctions. (See Taft-Hartley sellout, p. 6.)

Senator Elbert Thomas (D-Utah), Administration spokesman on labor legislation, supported the amendments because, he said, they were "in the spirit of the Wagner Act."

"All this talk about 'spirit' is complete nonsense," retorted Senator Taft. The amendments, he said, came "right out of Taft-Hartley. . . . I am delighted to have them in."

Taft-Hartley's father had reason to be happy. "Liberal" Democrats were writing his provisions into their own measure with the sanction of top CIO and AFL leaders. He stood ready, when they were through with their compromises, to rise and toss in 22 more amendments which, if adopted, would continue the present law intact.

PACT NEXT: When the Senate finished the labor bill it would take up the Atlantic Pact. During the week Senator Tom Connally (D-Tex.) announced that he was not only ready to lead the fight for ratification, but was "strongly in favor" of action in this session on the $1,450,000,000 arms program to back it up.

Continued on following page

Progressive Party action program

Unemployment and the gathering economic crisis

As the GUARDIAN went to press, the National Committee of the Progressive Party was meeting in New York. On the agenda was the campaign against the Atlantic Pact; the assault on civil liberties; the record of the 81st Congress; a report on organization; and discussion of the 1949 local elections and the 1950 Congressional elections. The GUARDIAN will carry a full report of the meeting in its June 27 issue.

At the week-end meeting a statement entitled "Unemployment and the Gathering Economic Crisis" was issued.

The U.S. is in the first stages of an economic crisis as great as that of 1929, the statement said. It put the blame for the developing depression squarely on the domestic and foreign policies of the Administration and Congress, and advanced an emergency program to cushion its effects for the mass of the people.

Prophesying that unemployment, which had reached 5,000,000 by June, would climb close to 10,000,000 by December, it scored the "conspiracy of silence and double talk" which tries to paint the present crisis as a "mild deflation" or a "stabilizing recession."

EMERGENCY PROGRAM: As the nation moves into the bust phase of the business cycle, the statement continued, "neither Democrats nor Republicans have any plans to avoid the bust or to mitigate its harsh effects for the people of the country." Increased armaments, the only "solution" hitherto offered by the Administration, will intensify, not cure, the crisis.

The Progressive Party proposed a "large scale emergency program" to "increase the purchasing power of the people, provide adequate help for the unemployed, buttress the failing economy, and temper the effects of the depression on the people."

The program called for an end to the cold war against the people at home and abroad and demanded immediate enactment of these emergency measures:

- A general wage increase to raise the buying power of some 50,000,000 people. Repeal of Taft-Hartley and passage of the 75-cent minimum wage bill with broadened coverage.
- An emergency Federal law to extend the period of unemployment benefits in all states to 52 weeks, and to raise the level of payments nationally to $35 a week. State unemployment funds to be supplemented with Federal grants in aid. Passage of the 52-20 bill to extend and increase unemployment benefits to veterans.
- An immediate rent freeze for the 7,000,000 families threatened with rent increases as a result of the recent decontrol law.
- Suspension of the Hope-Aiken Farm Act and guarantee to farmers of 100% of parity.
- Passage of the Marcantonio Housing Bill to provide homes and jobs. An increase of Federal grants-in-aid for school and hospital construction, public power and roads.
- An end to the economic blockade against Eastern Europe and China and the granting of credits to open up new trade.

CALLING ALL HANDS: The Progressive Party, offering the program "in a non-partisan spirit," called "on all groups to join with us in saving ourselves from economic disaster by forming a fighting front against depression." Depression, it said, "takes its toll from adherents of all political parties."

Pledging itself to work with farmers, businessmen, trade unions, workers and others, the party urged all these groups to demand that Congress stay in session to enact this emergency program. It called on State Progressive Parties to convene State Action Conferences against Unemployment and Depression, and announced a National Unemployment and Anti-Depression Conference to be held the week following Labor Day. This Conference will prepare a long range program to fight the depression.

Continued from preceding page

Meanwhile a potentially powerful group of some 550 influential citizens was soliciting support in a campaign to block ratification. Headed by Emily Green Balch, Rev. Edwin Dahlberg, Albert Einstein, Thomas Mann and Bishop W. J. Walls, the group last week was writing its supporters that "there is profound uneasiness" among many Senators about the Pact. Pressure now, they suggested, might win enough Senatorial votes to defeat the Pact in favor of peaceful alternatives.

Forgetful

In the House another Administration promise to labor was being fluffed off. A tie vote in the Labor Committee tabled for at least another week a bill to boost minimum wages from 40 to 75 cents an hour.

Later it became known that chairman John Lesinski (D-Mich.) had in his pocket two proxy votes which could have brought the bill out of committee. He had "forgotten" them, he said.

Incredible

Either David Lilienthal, chairman of the Atomic Energy Commission, was guilty of "incredible mismanagement," or Sen. Bourke Hickenlooper (R-Iowa), who forced a Congressional hearing on the charge, had incredibly blundered. Last week Hickenlooper was still losing every round. Lilienthal's record had hardly been dented.

Police bills

The Mundt and Ferguson police-state bills were hit from two directions last week. Prof. Zechariah Chafee, Jr., of Harvard Law School and former member of the United Nations Subcommission on Freedom of Information and the Press, submitted a 43-page document calling them measures for "suppressing" the American people. He gave as one reason for his opposition the fact that they "will do us great harm among our natural friends in the United Nations."

Earlier Lewis Hines, legislative representative of the AFL, charged that participants in "a legitimate, bona fide strike in any important industry" could be jailed and fined under provisions of either of the bills.

A House Postoffice subcommittee approved a bill requiring Communist and "front" organizations, including those on Attorney General Clark's "subversive" list, to label all materials sent through the mails. Penalties would range up to five years in prison, $5,000 fines.

Threat

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower, president of Columbia University, wrote to Representative Ralph W. Gwinn (R-N.Y.) denouncing the Administration's $300,000,000 aid-to-education bill as tending toward "socialism." The measure has passed the Senate and has been approved by a House subcommittee. It would undermine "watchful economy" and lead to dangers greater "than any external threat that can possibly be arrayed against us," the general said.

Actually the bill would give more education to more U.S. children.

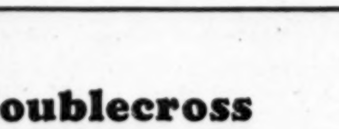
Senator Wayne Morse (R-Ore.) called the general's statement "sophomoric."

On Tuesday the general wrote another letter to Secretary of Defense Louis Johnson. This time he was unconcerned with "watchful economy"; he wanted a pay increase for members of the armed forces. Present scales, he said, are "stupidly inadequate." Next day the House passed and sent to the Senate a bill boosting wages for all ranks, 3% for privates, 37% for master sergeants and brigadier generals. Over the next three years this measure will cost $35,000,000 more than the aid-to-education bill.

Danger

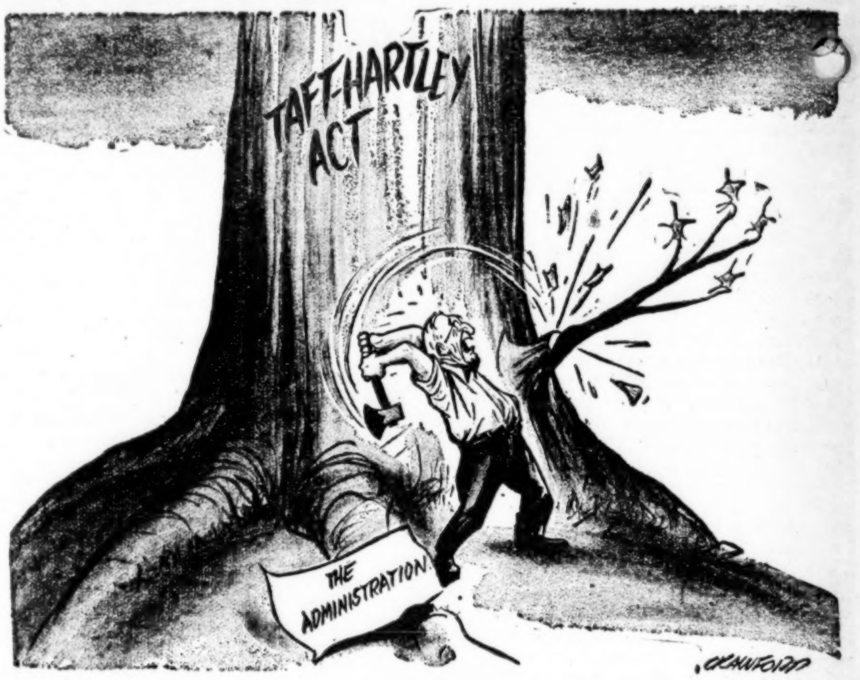
Administration pressure finally forced the housing bill out of committee last week; it is scheduled for floor debate in the House next Wednesday. Already passed by the Senate in a modified form, it provides for long-range slum clearance and construction of low-rent housing units.

The measure faces heavy opposition. Rep. E. E. Cox (D-Ga.) called it "one of the most dangerous legislative proposals of my memory." If adopted, he warned, "complete statism soon will follow." Both parties are caucusing on the bill.



Magic

The man with the magic name took an oath last week: Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., was sworn in as a Representative of New York's 20th Congressional District. After a call on the President he announced himself an orthodox "Fair Deal Democrat." By next day he received 7,000 congratulatory messages from all over the world.



Newark News

"TIMBER!"

CIVIL LIBERTIES

Crimson campuses

TEACHERS all over the country squirmed. Dr. George Pettitt, assistant to the president of the University of California, said: "We don't like oaths—nobody does." Then he confirmed reports that henceforth each of the 4,000 members of the faculty would have to swear he was free of red taint. Dr. Pettitt said: "I rather imagine there will be opposition." There was. Before the week was out the faculty met in formal protest.

Mrs. Mildred McAfee Horton, retiring president of Wellesley, turned wearily to fill a request from the House Committee on un-American Activities. The Committee had turned its attention to text books and wanted to know what Wellesley girls were studying.

"I suppose," she said, "this must include the Bible. But it may be unwise to let it be known that you have been allowed to read the injunction to 'love your enemy.'"

Conant vs. Harvard

On June 8 a 54-page report entitled "American Education and International Tensions" was issued in Washington over the signature of 28 American educators. The report said in part:

"It is because members of the Communist Party are required to surrender the right to think for themselves . . . that they should be excluded from employment as teachers."

Among the signers was Dr. James B. Conant, president of Harvard University. In Cambridge the report created a stir. The Harvard **Crimson**, student daily, decided to poll the undergraduates. The question asked was: "Sh[illegible] otherwise qualified Communists be permitted to teach in American colleges?" Last week the results were announced:

Subjects	*Yes*	*No*
Social sciences	**672**	**507**
Sciences	**902**	**304**
Humanities	**753**	**124**

In a strongly-worded editorial, the **Crimson** backed up the students' vote against Dr. Conant.

The unemployables

Four professors, including anti-communist Dr. George S. Counts of Columbia, were declared by the Army to be "unemployable." (AMG had invited Counts to lecture in Germany.) Roger Baldwin of the American Civil Liberties Union was so designated, too.

Most celebrated "unemployable" was Gordon Clapp, chairman of the Tennessee Valley Authority. The new Secretary of War Gordon Gray apologized

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Taft-Hartley sellout

Where does a doublecross stop? the CIO workers ask

Special to the GUARDIAN

THE rightwing national leadership that controls CIO has taken to doublecrossing itself, as well as the workers who make up its membership.

Latest evidence of this is found in the process of national CIO retreat on labor's most hated piece of legislation—the Taft-Hartley law.

A little background is necessary to understand what has happened. Three weeks ago the national CIO executive board met in Washington. In between denouncing "reds" and threatening progressive unions with expulsion (see GUARDIAN, May 23), the board passed a unanimous resolution calling for flat repeal of Taft-Hartley and passage of the Administration's Thomas-Lesinski bill "without crippling amendments."

"LIBERAL" AMENDMENTS: Now comes CIO in its June "Legis-Letter" with outspoken support for a series of amendments to the Thomas-Lesinski bill offered by Sen. Douglas (D-Ill.) and other Truman liberals of his kind.

What do the Douglas amendments propose?

- First, seizure of struck plants in the event of a "national emergency."
- Second, the "non-communist" affidavits—with a new twist: if the union already bars members on grounds of political belief, they don't have to sign.
- Third, "refusal to bargain" by a union is an unfair labor practice.
- Fourth, filing of union financial reports (always useful to the boss); and fifth, "free speech guarantees for unions and employers alike."

DELCATELY PHRASED: Seizure of struck plants is simply injunction by another name. CIO President Philip Murray used to denounce injunctions, did so when the United Mine Workers was enjoined and fined $1,400,000 by Truman in 1948. Seizure also means the status quo in any strike situation: same profits to the boss, same wages to the worker.

"Refusal to bargain" is another arm-twister for the unions. It means that acceptance of an inadequate or unfair offer by the employer can be forced upon a union. And freedom of speech for employers (but not for union members who happen to be Communists) can mean any amount of intimidation the boss wants to use against a union drive.

The Sims (D-S. C.) bill, defeated in the House by the alertness of Rep. Marcantonio (ALP-N. Y.), had all the Douglas provisions in it. The Sims bill was slightly more honest. It used the word "injunction" instead of weasling with seizure. But the national CIO leadership didn't even boggle at that. They had their rightwing lobbyists out plugging for the Sims bill too.

HOW FAR? Two New York Democratic Congressmen, Chester Gorski and Anthony Tauriello, told rank-and-file members of the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union that they had been "told to vote for the Sims proposal by representatives of (national) CIO." Rep. Tauriello named one of them. He was CIO President Murray's Steelworkers union legislative man, a former Notre Dame player named Norton Hoffman. Added Tauriello: "Hoffman is a great big guy, but small as I am I told him off."

Born in the days of the Wagner Act, made strong by the sacrifice of countless rank-and-file working stiffs, the CIO national leadership today accepts injunctions against unions, loyalty oaths, employer intimidation, almost everything in the Taft-Hartley book.

The stiffs are asking: How far can a doublecross go?

to Clapp and indirectly to other "unemployables."

He ordered the word changed on all words to read: "unavailable."

Most of those stigmatized were bitter, but Dr. Counts thought that perhaps the whole thing might have been a "communist plot" hatched by some highly placed conspirator to discredit him.

14-G-Man

The FBI chieftain's mood was not apologetic. The Washington **Times-Herald,** generally credited with an inside track to the Department of Justice, reported that Hoover, furious because Attorney General Clark had permitted FBI files to be made public, had offered to resign. Hoover would not comment. Clark denied it, but he flew back from the Democratic Party pow-wow at Des Moines "on a case." The case seemed to be J. Edgar Hoover who stayed closeted with Clark for hours.

Hoover led the Palmer Raids after World War I, then gained stature as a G-Man in elaborate pursuit of gangsters. Congressmen, reported **GUARDIAN's** John B. Stone, as impressed as small boys, honored Hoover with an appropriation bill reading: "The compensation of the Director of the Bureau shall be $14,000 per annum as long as the position is filled by the present incumbent."

IN THE BAG: Hoover has had a running quarrel with Clark. To further bedevil him the revelations of the Coplon case last week set the nation to tittering at his expense.

The purse of Judith Coplon proved a Pandora's Box out of which tumbled a rich documentation of the work of our secret service. None of it was very flattering to the secret service.

THE COPLON TRIAL

Tie and cookies

JUDITH COPLON, formerly of the Justice Dept., is accused of transmitting top-secret state documents to Valentin Gubitchev, a member of Russia's delegation. Last week she took the stand in her own defense. Her attorney, Archibald Palmer, asked: "Did you ever give him anything?"

"I gave him a tie and some toll house cookies around Christmas," she replied.

She went on to declare her complete innocence. She had met Gubitchev at the Museum of Modern Art on a Labor Day weekend. She "thought she was in love with him," but last January he told her he was married.

NEW VICTIM: Earlier in the week the case had taken a grimmer turn. A note in Miss Coplon's purse had led to the disclosure of an FBI report noting that Morton E. Kent had tried to communicate with a Bulgarian, suspected of being a spy for the Russians. Their contact, the report said, was the wife of Dr. Edward U. Condon, director of the Bureau of Standards.

MORTON E. KENT
Life became unbearable

Dr. Condon said the story was "silly dime-novel stuff." His wife had met a Bulgarian, Georg Dimitrov Sotirov, at a church meeting. She knew Kent was interested in selling printing machinery in Europe, and gave him Sotirov's telephone number.

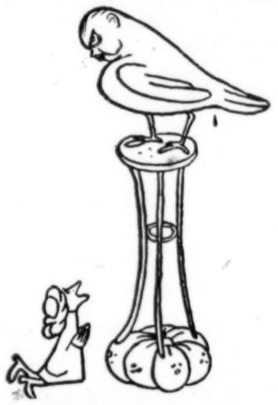
The explanation was simple but it could not catch up with the headlines inspired by the FBI report. Last week Kent's body was found in the Potomac River. His throat was slashed. The coroner pronounced his death a suicide.

At his Thursday press conference the President said we were enduring a post-war wave of hysteria that in time would pass. Then, as if to quiet rumors, he added that the country was not going to hell.

THE HISS TRIAL

'A great man!'

MRS. WHITTAKER CHAMBERS had no distinct memory of dates and places, but of one thing she was certain: her husband, said she in a startlingly loud voice, her hand pointing upward, "is a decent citizen! And he is a great man! . . . Yes, and always."



Any controversy that might have ensued on this point was forestalled by Judge Samuel H. Kaufman, presiding at the perjury trial of Alger Hiss.

Mrs. Chambers had taken the stand to back up her husband's testimony that (1) he had passed secret State Department documents to Hiss for transmission to Russian agents in the '30s and (2) that the Hiss-Chambers relationship had lasted beyond Jan. 1, 1937.

On the second point Mrs. Chambers was vague: "I am a little confused right now . . . that incident is not very clear in my memory . . . I cannot recall at this minute whether that is really so." News accounts feelingly described the "110-pound Mrs. Chambers pitted against" Defense Attorney Lloyd Paul Stryker.

WADLEIGH ADMITS: Toward the end of the week Henry Julian Wadleigh, former State Department employee, took the stand. Had he ever transmitted secret documents to Chambers? Yes, he said, he had. But his admission did not implicate Hiss.

John W. Davis, Democratic candidate for President in 1924, and Stanley Hornbeck, former chief of the State Department's Far Eastern Affairs Division, testified that Hiss' reputation for integrity, loyalty and veracity was "very good." On Friday the government rested its case.

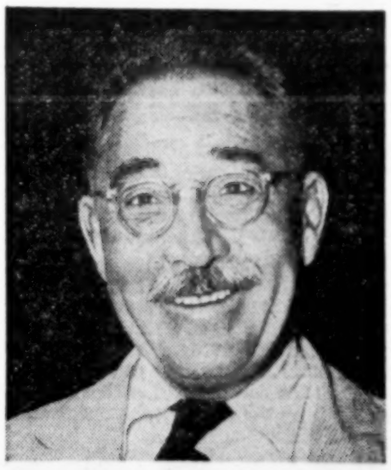
THE COMMUNIST TRIAL

Marxist in making

GIL GREEN, Ohio Communist state chairman, took the stand in the trial of his party's leaders last week. He told of becoming a Communist at 18, of his work in the party, and of his belief in Marxism.

Judge Harold R. Medina frequently, scathingly, expressed his bewilderment or incredulity. He excluded as evidence all works that might show the Communists to be anything other than devotees of violence Books ruled unacceptable as evidence included **Mission to Moscow** by former Ambassador Davies and **A Time For Decision** by Sumner Welles.

PURGE: Party leaders John Gates, Henry Winston and Gus Hall were still in jail. Their appeals were pending. Gates was jailed for refusing to divulge the names of Communists who helped him prepare a pamphlet. He said they were in private industry and might lose their jobs. U. S. Supreme Court Justice Robert Jackson, acting as judge of the Second Curcuit Court, refused to order Gates' release on bail.



JUDGE HAROLD MEDINA
Really?

During the recess last Tuesday Gates said he had word that a man implicated in the testimony of one of the prosecution's witnesses (an undercover FBI agent) had just been fired from his job. He was John S. Kelliher, president of Local 1154, United Electrical and Radio Workers (CIO). Kelliher had been employed at the Stewart-Warner plant in Chicago for 15 years.

On Thursday Paul Robeson landed at La Guardia Field after a four-month tour of Europe. He said: "There are strange things going on in Foley Square. You bet your life I'll be there." He is expected to testify.

2 of the 10

MRS. LELA ROGERS, mother of Ginger Rogers, came before the House Committee on Un-American Activities in May, 1947, with evidence that communist propaganda had been injected into motion pictures. The proof, she said, lay in this line of dialog: "Share and share alike—that's democracy." Similar evidence piled up.

In October, 1947, the committee moved to Hollywood. Microphones, cameras, scurrying reporters, kleig lights were stock props for congressional high jinks. Ten writers, directors and producers were called to testify. Writer John Howard Lawson was the first.

"CHAOTIC TIMES": He was asked: "Are you or have ever been a member of the Communist Party?" He protested.

Continued on following page

Max Werner

How the 'get tough' policy played into Soviet hands

AN AMAZING fact emerges from the German deadlock as the Big Four Conference winds up in Paris:

The Soviet Army which stands in Central Germany, 150 miles from the French frontiers and from the Atlantic ports, is entrenched there now with the full recognition and almost blessings of the United States.

The "tough" and "firm" policy has obviously backfired. Before the Paris Conference the Soviet frontier to the west of the Elbe was merely evidence of postwar occupation. It is now based on diplomatic agreement, on a kind of political solution for Germany.

REARLESS REPUBLIC: This is the price for the Republic of Bonn. Everybody will understand now that the split of Germany was a two-way proposition, **and that a West German State implies a Soviet Central Germany.**

The competition between two Germanies is loaded with big risks. The anemic and rickety Republic of Bonn, unsung and unwanted, has no sovereignty and no political appeal. Above all it has no stable economic base and rear.

This is a deadly handicap from the very beginning. West Germany cannot be integrated economically into Western Europe, where she cannot find food and raw materials. But Eastern Europe can become the supply base and market for the industrial areas of Saxony and Thuringia.

DISASTER INVITED: Our policy makers have practically recognized that Western Germany depends on Eastern Europe and no permanent U. S. aid can be promised to her. A report to the **New York Times** stated a few days ago that:

> "Western experts concede that this Germany economy — and indeed Western European economy — cannot go on relying on dollars but must instead find markets and sources of supply in Eastern Europe."

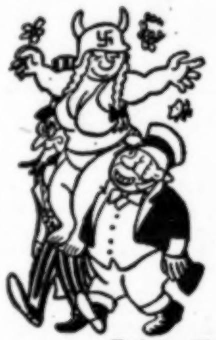
This means that Europe and Germany cannot withstand blockade and economic warfare in either direction; that therefore the Soviet Zone of Germany should not and could not be throttled.

Political partition and economic division of Germany would invite disaster. But merely West-East trade inside Germany between zones of occupation, without political unity, will be first incomplete and secondly tremendously costly to the United States.

WHICH EGG? West Germany could be held only by American super-subsidies, for which purpose Germany will have to receive priority over France and Great Britain.

But here a political crisis will explode. France will not tolerate preference given to Germany, and **what will be won in Bonn, will be lost in Paris.** Our diplomacy cannot have both eggs in her basket, the French and the German.

Staking the stillborn Republic of Bonn will endanger Western Europe without stabilizing Western Germany. A serious crisis of export, markets and balance of payments is looming in Great Britain; a financial emergency and a cabinet crisis lie ahead in France. Within the next few months the Marshall Plan will be overstrained to the utmost, economically and politically.



Trybuna Wolnosci

Meanwhile our own recession is deepening, our unemployment is increasing. To finance under these conditions a political tug-of-war between two Germanies would be unbelievable and dangerous wastage.

SOLIDARITY, PLEASE: Stalemate in Paris will turn out to be very expensive. No diplomacy in the world can manage at the same time the division of Germany and the recovery of Europe based on East-West trade demanded now in Paris and in Geneva.

Encouraged by the deadlock in Paris, the German specialists in cold war—the heirs of Breuning and von Papen—will now appeal to the "solidarity of the West" and "Germany's mission in Europe."

WARSAW TODAY
The new, the almost new and the reminder of savage invasion

Roving reporter in Poland

Ruins? After a while they fade before the new spirit

By Richard A. Yaffe

WARSAW

I'VE been meaning to do a piece about the destruction and rebuilding of Warsaw. I should have done it when I got here, because I could have written a rather poetic but gloomy piece about the chimneys standing as fingers pointing the guilt of fascism.

But I'm glad I waited. I'm beginning to see not the ruins but only the new buildings rising from the bricks of the old. That's the way the Warshavians themselves see it.

It would have been much easier for them to have turned away from the graveyard that was Warsaw and to have built another capital somewhere else upon the Vistula. They didn't, and now I see why. If they had, the whole of Poland would have suffered. There wouldn't have been the heart and the brawn and the willingness to take a devastated, feudal country and turn it in so few years into the going concern it is.

I think Pawel Hoffman wrapped it up pretty well. He was one of the Polish delegates to the ASP Cultural Conference for Peace at the Waldorf-Astoria. I ran into him in the dining room of the Hotel Bristol, eating **lody** (ice cream) with his wife. He told me this story:

"One of our film units wrote a script for a cinema to be called **Robbers of Warsaw**, a story about the Nazi occupation. They finished the script, which had to do with specific buildings in Warsaw, at the end of last year, and they were finally ready to film it. So they came to Warsaw and they were a little disturbed over what they found, or really what they didn't find. The ruins they wanted to film were gone, and in their place were standing buildings exactly like the ones that were destroyed by the Germans.

"They were disgusted. 'Your ruins aren't any good,' they said, so they packed up and went to Wroclaw where they found good ruins."

I'VE been covering the second post-war congress of the trade union movement here. It's the sort of thing you don't see in America, except perhaps during a Wallace campaign. The enthusiasm is really something.

Paul Robeson and Leo Krzycki really got them. Paul sang for the delegates at an open air concert, prefacing his songs with explanations in Russian. He apologized for his lack of Polish. When he said that by the time he returned in the Fall he would speak to the people in their own language, they really went wild.

Louis Saillant of the WFTU got the same kind of a reception, and when Gerhart Eisler came on the floor, there was bedlam, especially when he said that the German working class backs Poland's determination to keep its western frontiers. That's what they wanted to hear.

President Beirut in his address said that by 1955, at the end of the six-year plan which is now being readied, production will be three and a half times greater than the pre-war figures, and national income will have gone up 300%.

•

I TALKED with a veteran miner, dressed in his uniform. The miners' uniforms are brass-buttoned affairs with fringes at the elbows, and they wear high pillbox hats with black feathers streaming from them. He's 19, and has been in the pits for five years. He's one of the top producers in the fields, and is head of the youth division of the Miners' Union.

His name is Jan Kolasa and he hails from Katowice. His father was killed by the Nazis. He likes mining and wants to stay in it. He will go to school in a couple of months and expects to become a mining engineer.

•

OUTSIDE the Foreign Ministry the other day, Mrs. Ludkeiwicz, who takes the foreign correspondents under her wing, stopped to talk to a cop. We told her that he looked about 17, so she asked. He said 18, but "what difference does it make? I'm grown up." He is, too, what with the experience he had as a soldier, a partisan and an inmate of a concentration camp.

You can live a long time in 18 years, when there's a war on.

Continued from preceding page

The Committee wanted a yes-or-no answer. He tried to explain his position. In the space of two minutes he was interrupted 14 times, then taken from the stand. The procedure became standard with the others. All were blacklisted; Lawson and Dalton Trumbo were tried and convicted of contempt of Congress. The other eight agreed to let their cases ride with Lawson and Trumbo. The sentence that hung over each was $1,000 fine and one year in jail.

Last week three judges in the U.S. Court of Appeals upheld their conviction. They said "it would be hard to imagine any more pertinent question" than the $64 one. They explained: "No one can doubt in these chaotic times that the destiny of all nations hangs in the balance in the current ideological struggle between communistic-thinking and democratic-thinking peoples of the world."

NINE MUST DECIDE: The decision raised a question: What chances might a defendant have in any tral if it could be shown that he was "communistic-thinking?"

The case of the Ten will go next to the U.S. Supreme Court.

The same three judges last week upheld a similar conviction of Richard Morford, executive director of the National Council of American-Soviet Friendship. Morford refused to hand over to the House Committee the financial records of his organization, a list of its contributors and correspondence.

LABOR WEEK

Lewis' strategy

THE nation's pits were silent last week. Enormous stockpiles of coal were declining but still substantial. The miners were on a holiday, called by John L. Lewis to "stabilize the industry."

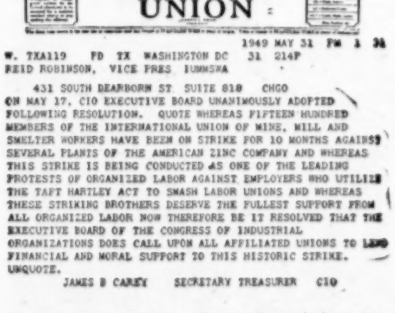
Northern mine owners made no protest. Some Congressmen and editorial writers fumed, but they seemed not to understand the issue. Key to the problem lay in the 1,000,000 tons of bituminous coal mined yearly and the scant 600,000 tons consumed. Lewis' strategy was to keep the stockpiles in check and spread the work.

He asked also that the operators get together on a standing negotiating committee to deal with the union. It would prevent competition, undercutting and underpaying the miners. Northern mine owners, long reconciled to Lewis and the union, saw in the strategy a measure of stability and peace.

Southern owners, smaller and more recently organized, looked forward to a bit of price cutting. It was the only way they could get ahead. They yelled like rebels and held aloft the banner of free enterprise.

Raiders set back

FOR 11 months the CIO Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers Union has led a bitter strike at the Fairmont City, Ill., plant of the American Zinc Co. Last spring the strikers got this telegram from CIO Secretary-Treasurer James B. Carey:



WESTERN UNION

1949 MAY 31 PM 3 34
W. TXA119 PD TX WASHINGTON DC 31 214P
REID ROBINSON, VICE PRES IUMMSWA
431 SOUTH DEARBORN ST SUITE 818 CHGO
ON MAY 17, CIO EXECUTIVE BOARD UNANIMOUSLY ADOPTED FOLLOWING RESOLUTION. QUOTE WHEREAS FIFTEEN HUNDRED MEMBERS OF THE INTERNATIONAL UNION OF MINE, MILL AND SMELTER WORKERS HAVE BEEN ON STRIKE FOR 10 MONTHS AGAINST SEVERAL PLANTS OF THE AMERICAN ZINC COMPANY AND WHEREAS THIS STRIKE IS BEING CONDUCTED AS ONE OF THE LEADING PROTESTS OF ORGANIZED LABOR AGAINST EMPLOYERS WHO UTILIZE THE TAFT HARTLEY ACT TO SMASH LABOR UNIONS AND WHEREAS THESE STRIKING BROTHERS DESERVE THE FULLEST SUPPORT FROM ALL ORGANIZED LABOR NOW THEREFORE BE IT RESOLVED THAT THE EXECUTIVE BOARD OF THE CONGRESS OF INDUSTRIAL ORGANIZATIONS DOES CALL UPON ALL AFFILIATED UNIONS TO LEND FINANCIAL AND MORAL SUPPORT TO THIS HISTORIC STRIKE. UNQUOTE.
JAMES B CAREY SECRETARY TREASURER CIO

Even more bitter than the strike has been a fight by the Progressive Metalworkers Council, an affiliate of the CIO Shipbuilding Workers Union, to take over the Mine, Mill local in raiding expeditions. The raiders have used shotguns, pistols and brass knuckles in addition to pressure from other ranking CIO leaders.

MORE TELEGRAMS: Last week a National Labor Relations Board election was held at the struck plant: on the ballot were the Metalworkers Council and "no union"—which in effect meant Mine, Mill.

Angelo Verdu, leader of the raiding council, proudly displayed telegrams urging strikers to vote for his union. They came from Delmond Garst, CIO regional director; the East St. Louis Industrial Union Council; the regional director of the United Steelworkers; the executive board of a nearby Ford Local of the Auto Workers Union; a regional UAW director, and the regional director of the CIO Gas, Coke and Chemical Workers. This was heavy backing.

When the votes were counted, the raiding Metalworkers had got 339 votes; 379 had voted "No."

Steel sparring

PRESIDENT Philip Murray of the CIO and a 40-member Steelworkers bargaining team opened wage negotiations in Pittsburgh with a U.S. Steel Corp. negotiating committee of 35. In a 90-minute opening session the union presented its demands for a wage increase, social insurance benefits, retirement and disability pensions.

Outcome of the negotiations—which directly involve 150,000 workers in six U.S. Steel subsidiaries—will set the wage pattern for 706,000 workers employed by 835 companies. The company has ruled out all talk of pensions and opposed most, if not all, other union demands on the ground of declining steel production. If a settlement is not reached by July 16, the union under its present contract may strike to enforce its demands. But President Truman is expected to appoint a fact-finding board to avert this threat.

UNION PURITY: Speaking in Chicago on the eve of negotiations, Murray carried forward his thought-control campaign in the CIO. He told the annual convention of the Communications Workers of America (CIO) that he planned to propose an amendment to the CIO constitution, at the CIO convention this fall, which would bar "Communist-dominated" unions from "representation on the CIO Board or in our CIO councils."

Murray made the headlines, however, by attacking the "rapacity" of big business and contending "publicly for the first time that American business is conducting a cold war against the American people."

THE WORLD

3 fronts in Greece

THE people of Free Greece in their mountains study the works of China's Mao Tse-tung. Mao's books on revolutionary war are almost as widely-read there as the liberation daily **Towards Victory**, which recently graduated from a one-page mimeographed bulletin to a regular printed format with a special Sunday edition.

Four months ago, at a conference in the shadow of the snowcapped peaks of Grammos, the Greek Communist Party decided that the liberation movement must break with "guerrillaism" and become a full-fledged revolutionary army. It began to adapt the experience of China's Red Army to Greek conditions.

HIDDEN VICTORIES. Its 1949 "plan" called for frontal assault in the Grammos and Vitsi areas; a "second front" of intensified attacks in Macedonia,

Continued on following page

The story of China is told in these pictures: Above, a Northeast People's Government official explains the land reform act to peasants. At the right, T. V. Soong, Chiang's former Premier and Foreign Minister, and his wife arrive in New York aboard the Trans World airliner "The Sphinx." It is expected that the Soongs will stay a long time.

Continued from preceding page

Central Greece and the Peloponnesus; and a "third front" of strikes and sabotage in cities and towns.

Following the break with "guerrillaism," the Liberation Army launched a successful winter offensive, in which it seized and briefly held half a dozen provincial capitals, completely blocked the U.S.-directed Athens Army from the Vitsi area, and maintained continual attacks throughout Greece. The Greek Liberation Army last week announced recapture of the entire Grammos Mountain area in north-western Greece. A "major disaster" was inflicted on government army units there. A nationwide strike of 65,000 civil servants in April testified to successes on the "third front," too.

A tight military censorship has hidden these victories from the American people. Now Athens has imposed a political censorship, too.

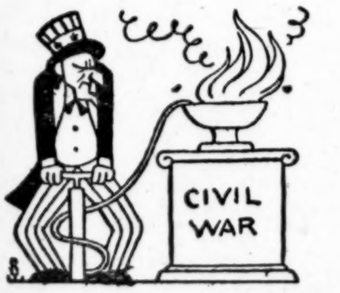
Table talk

The woes of Athens and the victories of Free Greece were felt in every capital in the world.

In Washington, in April, Britain's Bevin urged Secretary Acheson to increase U.S. military aid to Greece. Acheson refused. But over an informal dinner April 26, his Assistant Secretary, Dean Rusk, suggested to Russia's Gromyko that the Big Three might be able to settle the Greek problem.

In subsequent talks, Gromyko advanced a plan based on the latest peace offer of the Free Greek Government: a joint appeal for a cease-fire, general amnesty and free democratic elections. Supplementary proposals called for a deadline for withdrawal of foreign military aid and foreign military forces, and asserted Russian willingness to participate in supervision of the elections and control of the Northern frontier by an international commission.

FISH OR CUT BAIT. The U.S. and Britain said they could not negotiate "behind the back of the Athens government," though the Rusk-Gromyko talks had been held without Athens' knowledge. But at the Paris Conference, Bevin—who knows from British military reports that the U.S. must fish or cut bait in Greece—urged four-power talks to end the Greek war. Acheson reportedly refused.



Prace, Prague

Secretary of nothing

Labor in Athens, being hungry and restive, was a problem. The Royalist government looked high and low for a Greek with the right sort of mettle to take the job of secretary of the officially-sponsored "Greek Confederation of Labor."

A man named Makris was found. Last reports said that even he had to resign. He said that the attitude of the government's U.S. advisers toward wage problems "constitutes provocation in view of the tragic condition of the working class of this country."

2,000 MURDERED. The tragedy was underlined by the American Trade Union Committee to Defend Greek Labor, which reported: 50,000 democrats in exile; 50,000 in prison; over 2,000 executed; 15,000 civil servants fired; [illegible]00 unions outlawed. The penalty for strikes is death. Half of Greece's workers are unemployed, 1,000,000 are homeless; 2,500,000 are starving.

The April toll of executed progressives in Greece was 145. In the first 10 days of May 82 more went to their death. The Athens Government refused a blanket plea for clemency for 700. The refusal gave rise to fears that thousands more might be executed.

Their number may be increased with the help of U.S. immigration authorities. Three hundred Greek seamen were fired in New York. Blacklisted and beached, they were forced to overstay their 29-day leaves. They face deportation now, possibly prison and death in Athens.

GERMANY

Ruhr oil war

A BATTALION of Belgian occupation troops, preceded by Bren gun carriers, armored cars and machine guns, moved into the Essen Coal Co.'s synthetic oil plant at Bergkamen, near Duesseldorf, in the British occupation zone.

The plant is one of 11 marked for dismantling in accordance with the Potsdam agreement to destroy Germany's war potential. A concerted campaign to halt these dismantlings has been carried out under the inspiration of Heinrich Koft. chairman of the German Coal Mining Commission and a longtime Nazi.

In Bergkamen, Germans erected a barricade around the plant and waited at its entrance armed with lumps of coal and clubs to prevent the dismantling crew from entering. But the Belgian troops went through the barricade without difficulty and the wrecking was soon under way.

STRICTLY BUSINESS: The British action in beginning to dismantle synthetic oil plants stemmed less from any sudden zeal to fulfil the Potsdam agreement than from the worldwide overproduction crisis in the oil industry. Destruction of Germany's synthetic oil plants eliminates potential competition for the British oil industry, which is engaged in a bitter struggle for markets with the American oil trust. German big businessmen, restored to power by Western policy, naturally fight back; German workers naturally are concerned.

Howley's strikers

In Berlin too, the Western allies were having difficulty in controlling questionable elements to which they have given all-out support. Railroad workers striking against the Soviet-controlled Railway Administration overwhelmingly rejected a "compromise" settlement worked out by the U.S. Commandant Brig. Gen. Frank Howley. U.S. policy of promoting this strike has placed the anti-communist union in a strategic position to blackmail both sides.

Failure to settle the strike dumped the problem in the laps of the foreign ministers in Paris. There in the Palais Rose the ministers were closeted in long secret sessions, attempting to reach agreement on a treaty for Austria and a method of living together in Berlin.

The Conference is scheduled to end Monday. French and British sources were confident a limited accord would be reached. The foreign ministers, whatever the outcome, are expected to meet again in New York in September.

Trieste confusion

TRIESTE, historic bone of contention between the rising, sagging, shifting powers of Central Europe, rises out of the Adriatic in steep terraces. Narrow streets run around an ancient castle; that is the old town. The new town lies partly on land reclaimed from the sea. Its streets are wide and straight. Most of the city's 240,000 people are Italians. U. S. and British troops run the city.

The countryside around Trieste, encompassing 503 square miles, has a population of about 90,000, and these are mostly Yugoslavs. Yugoslav troops patrol the southern end. U. S. and British occupy the sector on the Italian border.

On May 11, 1945, Marshal Tito's victorious partisans came down on Trieste from the hills and claimed the port city for Yugoslavia. It had been Italy's; before that, Austria's. Tito withdrew his troops pending a settlement. That settlement has been slow in coming.

WE CHANGED OUR MINDS: By formal treaty on Sept. 16, 1947, Trieste was taken from Italy and made a Free Territory, its integrity and independence guaranteed by the UN. The Security Council was to confer with Yugoslavia and Italy and appoint a governor.

Italians and Yugoslavs could not agree on a man. Neither could the Security Council.

In February Russia accepted the British nominee for governor of Trieste, a Swiss diplomat, Col. Hermann Flueckiger. Then the British said they had changed their minds, not only about Flueckiger but about the whole question. The West in a bloc announced that it no longer favored an independent Trieste, sanctified by treaty less than four years earlier. They wanted its immediate return to Italy.

THE SPLITS: Even in the squally political history of the Balkans no more complicated situation had arisen to confuse the people. There were Italians vs. Yugoslavs. There were all shades of Italian political views, a few shades of Yugoslav opinion. Until last June there was one party in which Yugoslavs and Italians worked amiably—the Communist Party. Then with the Cominform's dispute with Tito, even that party split into two. In all there were 12 parties for an electorate less than that of Brooklyn.

Last week the territory elected a council. The Christian Democrats won easily with 65,627 votes, 41%. They favor union with U. S.-dominated Italy. The Cominform Communists ran second with 35,428 votes, or 20%. They favor an independent Trieste under the treaty and immediate withdrawal of British, U.S. and Yugoslav troops. Communists favoring Yugoslav annexation polled only 3,957 votes, or 2%.

In all the right-wing got 65%, the left 30%. The election decided nothing as to the future fate of Trieste.

INDIA

Rally in Bengal

WHEN GUARDIAN's Kumar Goshal returned from India last year he said the Congress Party of Nehru was widely and increasingly unpopular. Congress Party leaders promised an election early in 1950. But newsmen were saying even then that the Congress Party would not risk a vote and would find an emergency to delay it.

Since Goshal's return Nehru's government has postponed elections to 1951, assaulted labor when it struck, and won from the U. S. the anti-Communist bill of health that Nehru believes indispensable for India's industrial well-being.

A NEW BOSE: Last week there was an election for a seat in West Bengal's Provincial Assembly. Political groups that would under free conditions run candidates against the Congress could not do so. But a non-party opposition candidate did run. He had the money to make a campaign, and he had a name.

He was Sarat Chandra Bose, a brother of one-time Communist Subhas Bose who between World Wars achieved top position in the Congress and became mayor of Calcutta. Coming from a wealthy family, Subhas Bose won mass following for his implacable hostility to British dominion over India. To destroy it he stopped at nothing.

"Britain's troubles," he said, "are India's opportunities." During the war he got arms from the Japanese to fight the British in India. His Indian National Army was easily beaten in its one engagement. He took off for Japan and was killed when the plane crashed.

Sarat Bose's name, and the simple fact that he represented a chance to voice opposition to the Congress, rallied everyone left of center and even right-wing Nationalists to vote for him. He polled 20,000 against 6,000 for his Congress rival. The landslide was a blow to the Congress and seemed to explain why it is so anxious to avoid a free election.

Books for non-progressives

Get out of the world!

By Homer Ayres

ROCK ISLAND, ILL.

SHERLOCK HOLMES once traced a series of mystery murders to a crank who had concealed a rifle barrel in the center of his peg leg. The killer, hopped up from reading a theoretical work on "overpopulation," evidently attempted single-handedly to apply the theory in his own ingenuous manner. The weird motive for the murders sounds fantastic indeed, but cold-blooded theories have existed for generations on how to "adjust" population to the food supply.

Historically, whenever poverty stricken people have become too numerous for the comfort of the land and money barons, these theories were dusted off and a few new twists added. War and disease as a population "adjuster" cropped up again and again.

But, in spite of war's increasing deadliness, the world's population increased. The U. S. increased about 15,000,000 in the past eight years. So a new crop of books and articles coming out in the past few years, thicker than warble grubs on a cow's back, have been written in an attempt to jitterize people.

UPGRADE YOUR DIET. For example, the "highly civilized" Frank A. Pearson and Don Pearlburg, in a recent tract, **"Starvation Truths, Half Truths, and Untruths,"** say: "Cannibalism has been an adjuster of the food supply to the population and some of the population to the food supply. It is the only adjuster that has this double distinction.

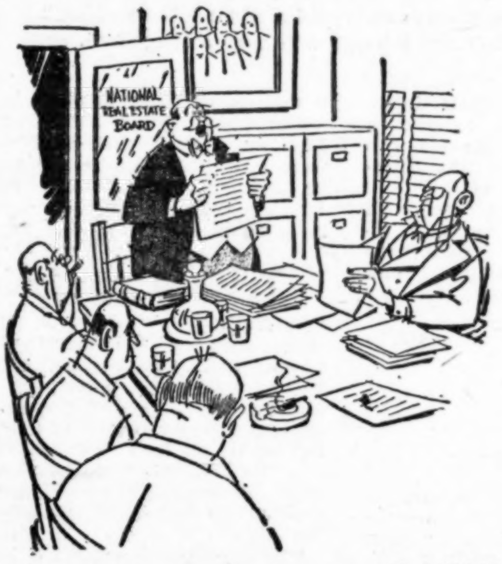
"Furthermore," they calorically remind us, "it tends to upgrade the diet."

In an article in the **Journal of Agricultural Economics,** "Coming Readjustments in Agriculture," John D. Black, Harvard University, notes that "one frantic writer believes that the situation is so urgent that converting a sizeable fraction of the human males into eunuchs is a reasonable solution to it."

Evidently, these food and soil "experts" are not talking about the people in "polite" circles, the farmers on the 20,000-acre outfits, or the fat boys who hold the long end of the stick in the corporations. They are talking about a heck of a lot of working people and low-income farmers, some 3 to 4 million, slated for actual elimination if the U. S. Chamber of Commerce's farm program is developed.

STENCH OF PEOPLE. Do not think, because these theories have agricultural origins and mask behind the need for soil conservation, that only the farmers should answer them. The city workers, too, should be greatly concerned. William Vogt, in his recent book, **The Road to Survival,** says there are "too many Americans" and "too many cities" in the U. S. Vogt means city workers when he speaks of "too many Americans." As for Europe, Vogt says: "Anything we do to fortify the stench—increase the population—is a disservice to Europe and to ourselves."

Most farmers know that the world can be made to double the food output in 20 years. But right now, instead of increasing food production, farmers are asked to cut crop production as a requirement for receiving Federal price supports, while the conservation "experts" scream overpopulation.



Fred Wright

"Our survey shows we have plenty of housing . . . trouble is, we have too many people."

DOLLAR STRETCHER

The Dollar Stretcher this week takes up products tested by Consumers Union, 38 E. First St., New York 3, N. Y.

Electric Refrigerators

In tests of 10 electric refrigerators, the major emphasis was placed on refrigerating performance, economy of operation, insulation, finish, space arrangement, ice-cube and ice-tray removal, door handles, grid spacing and shelf stability, ease of cleaning, etc. The refrigerators tested were the lowest priced. The size of each model closest to 8 cubic feet was selected. At the head of the acceptable list are: General Electric NB8-E, $229.75; Westinghose S-7-49, $229.95; Sears Coldspot, Cat. No. 4871, $199.95 plus shipping charges ($3 to $10).

Ball-Point Pens

Many inexpensive and satisfactory ball-point pens are now available. The average price of the 45 models tested was $1.75 and many good ones could be bought for about $1. A ball-point pen can write for a long time without refilling, is somewhat less easily damaged than a fountain pen, will make carbon copies, and the ink won't wash off the paper. However, the inks generally fade much faster than fountain pen inks. In buying a ball-point pen, select one which writes easily and smoothly without requiring heavy writing pressure. High on the acceptable list: BB Retractable, 98c; Fineline, $1.50; Universal Buck Ball, $1; BB, 98c; Ingersoll, $1.

Lawn Mowers

Tests are now being completed on about 35 hand lawn mowers. About half of them have shown more or less serious defects during the use tests. Of the rest, four not only passed the wear test satisfactorily but were superior to others in maneuverability, ease of adjustment and results in terms of the appearance of the lawns on which they were used. They were: Clemson Model E-17, $31.95; Toro Sportsman, $32.50; Worcester Master, $23.40; and Worcester Shear, $29.95.

Macaroni and Spaghetti

Differences in flavor, color and appearance among the brands of spaghettis and macaronis tested were slight, but prices ranged from 15c to 29c a pound. Among prepared spaghetti and macaroni sauces, several of the least expensive were rated among the best for flavor. The following macaronis and spaghettis were found acceptable: Ann Page, 15c; Gold Seal, 15c; Caruso, 16c; San Giorgio, 16c; Ronzoni, 16c.

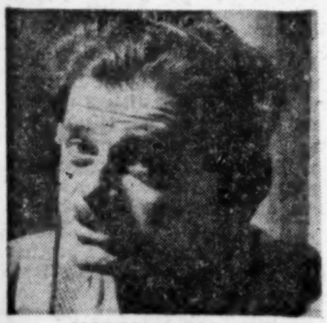
Sauces are listed in order of taste score. Meatless sauces: Chef Boy-Ar-Dee Meatless Spaghetti Sauce with Mushrooms, 15c, 8 oz.; Venice Maid Mushroom Spaghetti Sauce, 17c, 10½ oz.; Lipton Old Country Spaghetti Sauce, 14c, 8 oz. Sauces with meat: Buitoni Sauce with Meat, 29c, 8 oz.; Ideal Spaghetti Sauce with Meat, 13c, 8 oz.; Venice Maid Spaghetti Sauce with Meat, 17c, 10½ oz.

Radio report

World citizen Corwin

By John Norton

RADIO's most distinguished writer, Norman Corwin, has been absent from the airwaves for two years and is now working for UN. He is coming back June 26 at 10 p.m. with **Citizen of the World,** a CBS documentary about a new profession: the men and women who are building peace for the United Nations.



NORMAN CORWIN
The world comes to life

The result of months of study by Corwin, the show will include interviews with experts serving on agencies like the World Health Organization. If you remember the Corwin who wrote **The Plot to Overthrow Christmas, My Client Curley** and **We Hold These Truths,** you'll put **Citizen of the World** in your radio logbook as something worth giving up the movies or bowling for—on Sunday June 26.

BEFORE THE SOUP: Peter Lyon, a Radio Writers' Guild leader, turned up with another comment-worthy documentary over CBS a couple of weeks ago: **The People's Choice.** Presenting Ralph Bellamy as a freshman Congressman—target for Washington's 2,000 registered lobbyists who reportedly spent $12,000 per Congressman last year—it presented some bald facts of the kind that usually make network lords look the other way.

Bellamy was lunched and offered an apartment by a charming real-estate man who before the soup course applied pressure for a vote against rent control. A veteran lawmaker told Bellamy: "Those of us who say least stay here longest." When a key issue broke, big-money contributors phoned frantically demanding that he backtrack on his campaign platform: "It's only promises."

BOUQUET TO CBS: Lyon's presentation of a typical new Congressman was warm and human; by showing the nervous strain to which a Representative is subjected in an average day, he brought out some of the weaknesses of our legislative system.

Its central point—that citizens must learn to set up a clamor against injustice—was a good one. But the show ignored the big-business control of both major parties, and overlooked the disfranchisement of many Americans by terror and polltax and the blinding of voters by a dishonest press.

CALENDAR

NEW YORK

JUNE 21. Albert Maltz's novel, **The Journey of Simon McKeever,** starring Elliott Sullivan, dramatized by Arthur Laurents, directed by J. Edward Bromberg, narrated by Frederick O'Neill, at Carnegie Hall, 8:30 p.m. Also song-play by Marc Blitzstein, "I've Got the Tune." Auspices National Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions. Tickets: NCASP headquarters, 49 W. 44th St.; Carnegie Hall box office.

JUNE 25. All-day conference for Civil and Human Rights, sponsored by Civil Rights Congress and hundreds of leading citizens, 10 a.m., City Center Casino, 135 W. 55th St. Panels, speakers, discussion. Registration fee: $1.

JUNE 28. Rally for Civil and Human Rights at Madison Sq. Garden. Follow-up of June 25 CRC conference. Speakers: Paul Robeson, Albert Maltz, Eugene Dennis, others. Tickets: 60c to $2.40, CRC, 23 W. 26th St., NYC.

LOS ANGELES

JUNE 29. Forum, "New Dangers Facing the Jewish People," Embassy Auditorium, 9th & Grand. Speakers: Herbert Biberman, John Howard Lawson, Samuel Ornitz. Tickets: $1, at Hollywood ASP, 1568 Crossroads of the World, Hollywood.

The GUARDIAN would like to list your community's events in this column. Send all details at least two weeks in advance to Events Editor, National Guardian, 17 Murray St., N.Y. 7.

Pots and pocketbooks

Don't be a pot walloper

By Charlotte Parks

HUXLEY once said that Herbert Spencer's idea of a major tragedy was a beautiful theory destroyed by an ugly little fact. Translated into practicalities, for many women that means a beautiful manicure confronted with a greasy broiler pan.

But listen, sisters! Our problem has been met and conquered in this Atomic Age. Have you seen the new Reynolds Wrap Sheets of pure aluminum—just like the kind in your cigarette package? It comes in rolls, like waxed paper—a big roll for 35 cents.

Going back to that broiler. Put a piece of the Wrap under your chops or steak or fish and line the tray, to catch the drippings. If you are having roast beef or pork, line the baking pan. Just like that. Nothing to wash! Or hardly.

BEAUTIFUL TO SEE: You can line cake pans with it or place it under hot biscuits and the bottom crust will be beautifully browned. I tried some drop biscuits the other day and they were a picture, top and bottom.

Just think of keeping pots free of that fish smell. Wrap the fish in aluminum paper and it will keep hot until you are ready to serve it; none of the flavor or nutrition is lost. Served in the silvery paper, it is most attractive. You can't imagine how pretty baked potatoes look neatly packaged in silver.

Vegetables of different kinds can be broiled at the same time in the same pot, properly timed: say broccoli and potatoes. Wrap separately in silver and place in the pot at the proper time: 25 minutes for the potatoes, 15 for the broccoli. It's a life saver for the woman with one or two stove holes.

The paper holds its shape and makes a perfect cover for icebox containers. It seals out all odors and may be reused. Shape to the dish and you need no strings or elastic bands.

ROLLING OUT PIES: What a nuisance it is to clean up after rolling out pies or making biscuits or kneading bread. Just a piece of aluminum paper over your kitchen table and presto pass! Into the garbage can with it. No table scrubbing.

West Coast wire

Lawyers bury Tenney loyalty oath

By Gene Richards

LOS ANGELES

LAWYERS of California, including the sedate California Bar Assn., were in successful revolt last week against an organized campaign to tie their ancient profession to a non-communist loyalty oath.

Six hundred goaded barristers, including an official committee of the association, went to the mat with red-hunting State Sen. Jack B. Tenney in the state capital at Sacramento and buried his loyalty oath for lawyers so deeply in committee that Tenney conceded defeat.

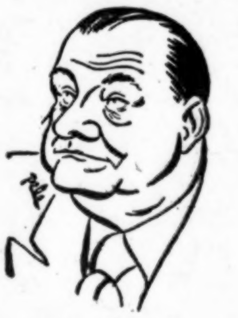
Two days later 28 angry attorneys faced the threat of jail in a Los Angeles Federal courtroom and won a free speech fight that recalled the lustier efforts of the oldfashioned IWW in its heyday.

RIDING HIGH: Battleground of the second legal tiff was the courtroom of Federal Judge Peirson M. Hall, who had hoisted the sights of the official witch-hunt to a new high by "contempting" a defense lawyer for refusing to answer the question his clients already had turned down on constitutional grounds.

Hall, in co-operation with Max Goldschein, special assistant to Atty. Gen. Tom Clark, has spent several months trying to force 21 local Communists, progressives and unionists to discuss with a Federal Grand Jury their politics and the politics of their associates.

Though Hall's contempt jailings of defendants already have been appealed and his denial of bail reversed, he allowed Goldschein to ask defense counsel Ben Margolis if he were a Communist and ordered the astounded lawyer jugged when he protested.

HOISTED EYEBROWS: That happened late one afternoon, and Judge Hall set the following morning at 10 a.m. for sentencing Margolis.



JACK TENNEY

The legal eagles got mad

Telegraph and telephone lines burned that night, along with the temper of the city's lawyers, labor leaders, newspapermen and other outraged civic leaders. It was reported that even a few judges called up Judge Hall with lifted eyebrows.

Next morning Hall faced not one but 16 defense attorneys at the counsel table, with 12 more seated beyond the rail, others available outside the courtroom, and all of them reportedly ready to fight the Margolis case to the limit, even if it meant jail.

On hand also, to prop up the special assistant to Tom Clark, was U.S. Atty. Tom Carter, red-faced and mumbling:

"We ran into a problem yesterday in relation to a member of the bar of this court." He asked to "re-open" the matter so he could withdraw the unjudicial question sprung on Margolis and get his conferees off the limb.

THEY ALWAYS WIN: Though defense counsel appeared anxious for a showdown, Hall upheld the "exclusive privilege" of Goldschein and Carter to withdraw their hot potato, which they did.

Former State Atty. Gen. Robert W. Kenney, who had shown up to lead the legal assault on Hall's position, told reporters: "The war for civil liberties is always won by the people. Occasional skirmishes may be lost, but ultimately the battles are always won."

Hall, in relief and confusion, declared a recess. "It's 2 o'clock," he declared absently. "No . . . 1 o'clock . . . no, 12 o'clock."

With the annoyed lawyers of Los Angeles, it was later than he had thought. . . .

Chicago dateline

Sneak ballot bill aims at Progressives in '50

By Rod Holmgren

CHICAGO

IN last year's campaign to put Henry A. Wallace's name on the Illinois ballot, Progressives obtained more than 79,000 signatures on petitions. The state law required a total of only 25,000, but permitted the party to file an unlimited number to make allowance for signatures later declared invalid.

Illinois Progressives got more than three times the needed number as "insurance" against the further requirement that 200 names be obtained from each of 50 counties. Even so, the petitions were ruled insufficient by state election officials in what Progressives asserted was a raw political steal. This meant the party had to start all over to obtain a place on the ballot in 1950.

SNEAK PLAY: Sidney Ordower, legislative director for the Illinois P.P., discovered last week that a new hurdle had been sneaked through the Illinois House more than two months ago. House Bill 217 would amend the Election Code to provide that in nomination papers of independent candidates "not more than 30,000 signatures of qualified voters may be filed."

Ordower asserted: "The bill is aimed directly at the Progressive Party. By limiting the number of signatures to 30,000, it would give us a leeway of only 5,000 signatures, which we know from experience would make it virtually impossible for us to meet the requirement calling for 25,000 valid signatures."

With the bill already past the House and approved by a Senate Committee, Progressives swung into the fight to have it killed on the Senate floor.

•

THE Illinois Bell Telephone Co. last month got a $7,600,000 temporary rate boost from the state's Commerce Commission. Not satisfied, the company petitioned Superior Court for an injunction permitting an immediate increase of $26,480,000 more.

William Ming Jr., Commerce Commission attorney, told the court it had no jurisdiction, since the phone company had failed to appeal the temporary raise granted in May.

The Illinois local of Communications Workers of America, newly affiliated with CIO, asked this week that the temporary rate boost be rescinded. The union, representing 10,000 of the phone company's 43,000 employees, said a 1948 wage hike on which the company partially based its case for higher rates, was canceled out when the working force was cut and a speed-up ordered.

Phone company public relations men leaked a story to the press that no increase is planned now in the city's 5-cent public pay phones. But a new phone that charges a dime is being developed by Bell Laboratories. And Western Electric engineers are working on a device to convert present public pay phones to a 10-cent basis.

•

THE Cook County Rent Advisory Board has voted to meet June 28 to begin study on mountains of evidence submitted during the recent four-day hearing on the landlord application for a blanket 45% rent boost.

Is your club on a GUARDIAN subscription drive?

Report to readers

The first 50,000 are the hardest

WITH this issue, NATIONAL GUARDIAN is eight months old. We started out last October 18 with some 5,000 readers who subscribed in advance of publication during a promotion campaign, conducted on less than no money, between Aug. 1, 1948, when we published a "preview issue", and mid-October, when we had accumulated enough capital and nerve to venture into print.

In our first issue we said editorially where we stood.

We said it again last Feb. 7, when about 9,000 readers of the **Illinois Standard** joined our subscription list.

As this is written, our circulation is topping 50,000, including more than 17,000 new readers added since we announced reduction in price from $4 a year to $1 for 40 weeks the first week in May.

For new GUARDIAN readers, as well as to refresh the memories of our oldsters, we say our editorial piece again this week, excerpted from Vol. I, No. 1:

> **NATIONAL GUARDIAN will have no editorial page. But it will certainly have an editorial point of view.**
>
> **This editorial point of view will be a continuation and development of the progressive tradition set in our time by Franklin D. Roosevelt, and overwhelmingly supported by the American people in the last four Presidential elections.**
>
> **We conceive this progressive tradition to be represented today by Henry A. Wallace.**
>
> **We believe, with FDR and Henry Wallace, in expanding freedoms and living standards for all peoples as the essential foundation of a world securely at peace.**
>
> **We believe, with FDR and Henry Wallace, that peace can be secured only by seeking areas of agreement among nations, rather than seeking areas of disagreement.**
>
> **Since FDR's death we have seen a succession of manufactured crises and negations of peoples' rights and freedoms. These convince us that his political successors and his Republican opposition—now joined in bi-partisan policies which are not in dispute in the 1948 elections—intend neither to seek agreement in world affairs, nor to permit freedom for any peoples except on terms dictated by American big business. . . .**
>
> **With FDR, we believe that:**
>
> **"The liberty of a democracy is not safe if the people tolerate the growth of private power to a point where it becomes stronger than their democratic state. That, in its essence, is fascism."**
>
> **We believe that the world's greatest productive machine has been created in America by the people of America, out of their own resources; that monopoly's increasing grip on that machine threatens the security of farmer, small businessman and wage-earner alike, and that all these must combine to carry forward the greatest American political tradition—the battle against concentration of private power.**
>
> **We believe that our country's resources should be used to create an abundant life for the people who developed them, with freedom and opportunity for all. We believe that the interests of property should never and nowhere be respected above the interests of people. . . .**
>
> **It is the purpose of NATIONAL GUARDIAN's editors to further these ideals by giving the inheritors of Franklin D. Roosevelt's America an uninterrupted flow of facts to fight with in the continuing battle for a better world.**

NOT only the editors but the whole staff of the GUARDIAN hold with these views today, in June, 1949, as we did together in the pre-election weeks of 1948.

At that time, less than one-tenth of one per cent of the American press stood with us. Today the balance is changing. New publications, with new progressive views, are coming to life. Old-line editorialists are changing their tunes. The ideals of FDR, virtually expunged from the record in '48, are coming back despite frantic efforts, including wholesale witch-hunts, to silence them.

That's why the GUARDIAN is in business, so that these ideals may live again with fresh promise of accomplishment.

Are you with us?

John T. McManus

Please enter the following introductory subs to NATIONAL GUARDIAN

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NATIONAL GUARDIAN 17 Murray Street, New York 7, N. Y.

"One buck for honest news"

A *new*
Chinese folk song

The Seven Sisters

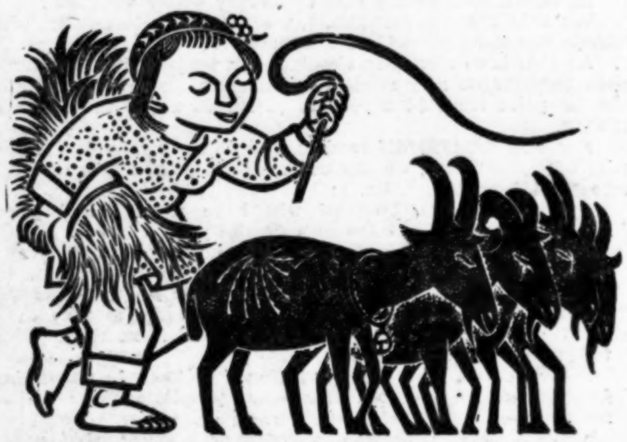
Words by Tuan Mu Hung Liang
Woodcuts by Hwang Yung-yu

PROLOGUE

Yellow beans spring from one sprout,
Seven sisters are of one family.
Females are cheap and valueless;
Even neighbor Mrs. Wong seems worried.

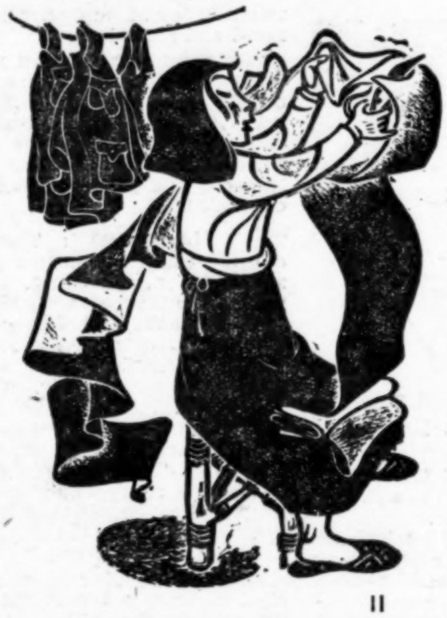
All one's life one bears sons and daughters,
But that doesn't spare one from slaving.
Girls are like water poured on the pavement;
Her mother watches from the tower in vain.

But once arrived the Liberation soldiers,
It's like a clear day right after the rain.
Men and women all share the good fortune,
Which is weighed and divided fairly.



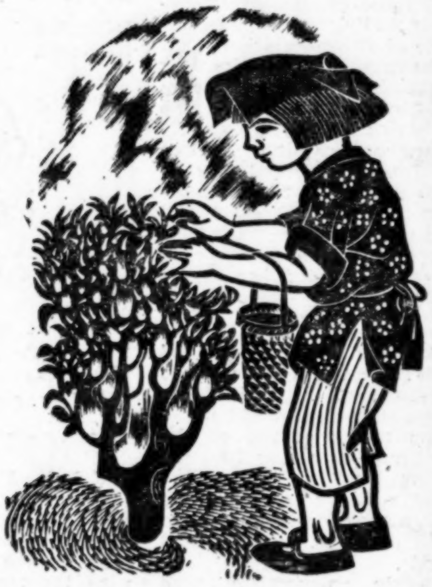
I

The eldest sister becomes a heroine,
She distinguishes herself in shepherding and weeding.
Who hasn't heard of the first sister?
Her name shines the countryside all red.



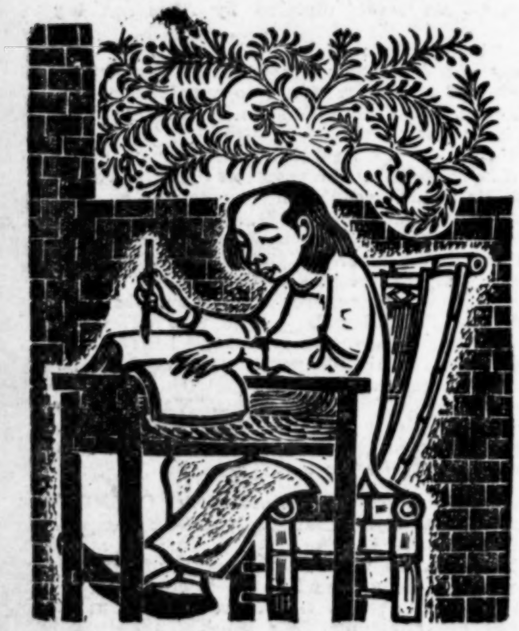
II

The second sister has a good pair of scissors
Which can cut and decorate;
Finishing three hundred suits of uniform,
On each she embroiders a red bridge.



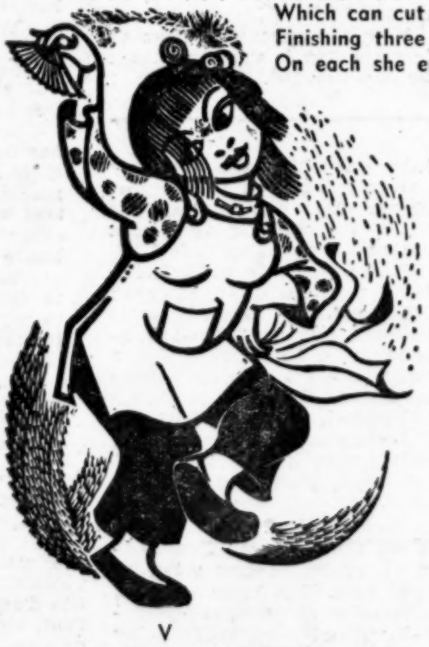
III

The third sister always does the housekeeping;
Her power of decision is like a jute-cutting knife.
Now that she is chairman of the Women's Association,
Rice-fields grow faster and tea ripens sooner.



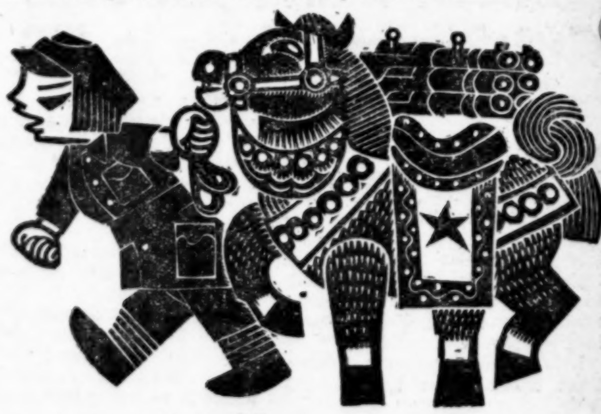
IV

The fourth sister is expert in everything;
She clears up anything, big or small.
In the District office she controls land;
She is as sound as a chantecler.



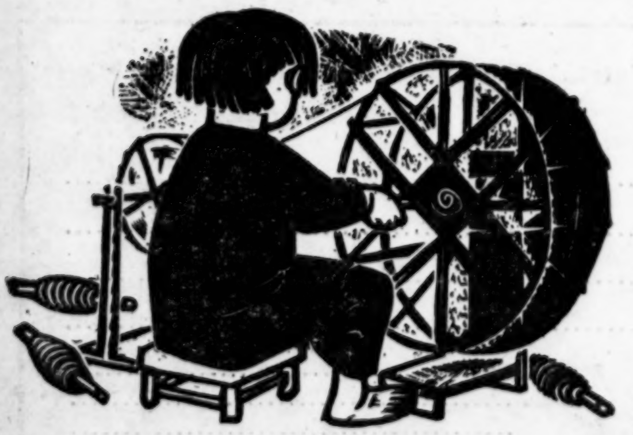
V

The fifth sister dances to folk songs;
She excels Hu Tueh O of South Hill.
Whether she goes to school or factory,
Her steps always harmonize with the gong.



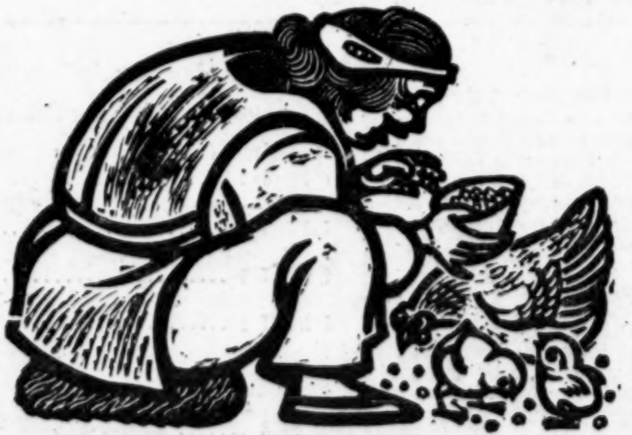
VI

The sixth sister is fond of soldiering;
Her barracks are at the Waterside Pavilion.
She swears she'd pluck the grass off the city wall of Nanking.
How she boasts her warring experiences before her mother!



VII

But what of the seventh sister?
She can twist long, long threads,
With which she weaves cotton cloth to make clothes
For her mother to cross the bridge.



VIII

From now on Mrs. Wong needn't worry any more;
All seven sisters are nothing but pride.
The knot of sadness is untied,
They are seven blooming blossoms.

Robeson rally

A WELCOME Home rally for Paul Robeson will be held at Rockland Palace, 155th St. and 8th Ave., Sunday, June 19. at 3 p.m. Robeson will give his first public talk about his four months in Europe where he sang to and addressed scores of thousands of people. He as chairman and Dr. W. E. B. DuBois as vice-chairman of the Council on African Affairs, which is sponsoring the meeting, will bring messages and greetings from noted African leaders with whom they met and talked in London and Paris.

Tickets for the meeting may be purchased at the Frederick Douglass Book Shop, 141 W. 125th St., and at the Council, 23 W. 26th St.